

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LV, No 6 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

THE DOMINION BANK

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., PRESIDENT. W. D. MATTHEWS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Trust Funds Should Be Deposited

In a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates. When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

NAPANEE BRANCH: G. P. REIFFENSTEIN, Manager.

WAR SUMMARY OF THE LATEST EVENTS

The British House of Commons yesterday assented to the second reading of the Compulsion Bill by a vote of 431 to 39, and as a result of a conference with Mr. Asquith the Labor members of the Ministry withdrew their resignations upon the assurance that there is no ulterior motive behind the bill. Thus ends what a week ago looked like a real political crisis, containing possibilities of the reconstruction of the Government, of a general election, and even of the retirement of Mr. Asquith himself. The British people, having by the comparatively mild measure of conscription embraced in the Compulsion Bill made provision for the forcible enlistment of a few hundred thousand available single men who have not offered to enlist, are now assured that if the need arises a total of almost 3,500,000 additional men fit for active service can be secured in the United Kingdom for the strengthening of the army or the navy. In the course of the debate it has been stated officially that the wastage—by death, disease, wounds and all other causes—of the troops at the front is 15 per. cent. a month, and that to maintain an effective army of a million men in the fighting line for a year would require a total enrollment of 2,800,000. The problem of making good the wastage is the great problem of the war, and the Allies' hopes of victory during the present year are based chiefly on the belief that Germany and Austria are no longer able to put fresh men into the trenches in numbers equal to those who from one cause or another disappear from the front.

The Bulgars and Austro-Germans are apparently moving toward Saloniki. Their lines for the past month have been just north of the Greek border. A Paris unofficial report states that on Tuesday heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of Doiran, which would indicate that the first attack in the new campaign has been made. If vigorously assailed the Allies will not endeavor to hold their advanced posts on the frontier, but will withdraw to the lines prepared by them for defence some twenty miles north of Saloniki. It is believed that the heavy German and Austrian guns brought up to make Saloniki untenable will not be able to do damage at the extreme range they must use.

The Montenegrin defence is crumbling, now that Mount Lovcen is in the hands of the Austrians. An official despatch from Cetinje says that the enemy are now advancing on the Montenegrin capital, that the archives have been removed, and that preparations for evacuation are in progress. The Montenegrin army's line of retreat will be south toward the Albanian frontier. The Serbs

TOWN COUNCIL

The inaugural meeting of the council of 1916 was held in the Chamber on Monday morning. The members elect took the office and assumed their seats before all present.

The only business taken morning session was the statement of the standing committees for Apparently this had been some of the members of the before the council met and was all ready. It was moved Wilson, seconded by Reeve that the following compose the standing committees for the year.

COMMITTEES.

FINANCE—U. M. Wilson, man; J. N. Osborne, M. P.

STREETS—M. P. Graham man; W. A. Steacy, S. C. D.

FIRE WATER & LIGHT—J. borne, (chairman); A. E. Pau Steacy.

TOWN PROPERTY—S. C. Chairman; M. P. Graham, H. PRINTING & BY-LAWS—Steacy, Chairman; U. M. Wi E. Paul.

MARKET & POLICE—H. Chairman; S. C. Denison, U. son.

POOR & SANITARY—A. Chairman; J. N. Osborne, I.

A motion moved by Coun seconded by Coun, Paul that t ter be taken up, clause by cla defeated and the original mot ried. Council then adjourned 7.30 in the evening.

EVENING SESSION

Council met as per adjournment or G. F. Rutman in the chair.

Present—Reeve Osborne an cillors Denison, Paul, Ming, Steacy and Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting of the 1915 council w Also a synopsis of the morn sion.

Mayor Rutman in a short outlined some of the business would probably come before cil during the year.

A communication was read G. Burritt, Major 3rd Divi questing that the town pro the water and lights used armories, while the sold quartered there.

On motion the clerk was r to notify the Militia Dep that as Napanee did not own public utilities, the council fel not financially able to comp the request.

A communication was read E. Metcalf, secretary of the ade, recommending, on behalf company, the appointment of Vandalstene as Chief Engineer

Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.



APPLY TO

MADOLE HARDWARE CO.

'PHONE 13,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

I AM OPEN TO BUY THE
NEW CROP OF

HAY and GRAIN

Special Advantages on Damaged Wheat

at any loading points on the Bay of Quinte or Napanee River, or any loading sidings on the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, or the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Farmers should get together and bulk their crops into car load lots and send for me, as I can pay you nominally the same prices at your own door as if delivered here. Be sure and advise me by letter or Phone No. 175—whenever you are ready.

Flour, Feed, Salt and Frost Fencing and Gates always on hand.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

All Chase's Family Remedies for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

F. S. Wartman

W. R. Purdy

Wartman & Purdy General Agents.

Real Estate,—List Your Properties with us.

General Agents.

Real Estate,—List Your Properties with us.

Automobiles.

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance.

Pianos, Victrolas and Gramophones.

Silos, Gasoline Engines and Cream Separators.

Scales, Manure Spreaders,
and a Full Line of Farm Machinery.

OPPOSITE DOMINION BANK.

CREAM!

The Napanee Creamery Co.

is ready for operation. The factory is equipped with the best and most up-to-date machinery procurable.

We are in a position to make a Better Price to the farmers for their product, as we have no Express Charges to pay, therefore saving in that way.

We have in our employ one of the most expert butter makers in Ontario, and our Butter will be produced under the most sanitary conditions, as our plant and building is new, and specially built for the purpose.

Cheques in payment for Cream will be issued twice each month.

Visitors to the plant will be cordially welcomed at any time.

Farmers may deliver their Cream at the factory at any time. **Cans Furnished Free.** Call at the factory and get a can and save your Cream for us.

The Napanee Creamery Co.

ED. FRANCISCO,

F. C. HAGGERTY,

Proprietors.

'Phone 222.

enemy are now advancing on the Montenegrin capital, that the archives have been removed, and that preparations for evacuation are in progress. The Montenegrin army's line of retreat will be south toward the Albanian frontier. The Serbs now hold Scutari, an Albanian town some thirty-five miles south of Cetinje, in considerable force, and the Montenegrin will doubtless join them there and reft for the spring campaign. The Bulgars are still trying to reach the Adriatic by a westerly march across Albania, but their progress is very slow, and as the Italians hold the only ports of value, Avlona and Durazzo, it is difficult to understand what the Bulgars hope to gain by their invasion.

The Turkish despatch recording an action of half an hour's duration at long range between the Sultan Selim, formerly the German battle cruiser Goeben, and the Russian battleship Empress Marie is the first official reference to the appearance of Russia's new super-Dreadnoughts in the Black Sea. When the war broke out Russia had four rather old and poorly armed pre-Dreadnoughts in the Black Sea, none of which could have faced the Goeben before that vessel was injured by the explosion of a mine, which made it necessary to patch her bows with reinforced concrete in default of suitable steel plate. The Russians had three super-Dreadnoughts on the stocks, however, and well under way. They are probably all completed now, and their main batteries of twelve 12-inch guns each would make short work of Turkey's remaining warships in a stand-up fight. Russia's command of the Black Sea is absolute if the super-Dreadnoughts Alexander III, Marie and Catherine II, are now in commission.

The French midnight report tells of effective artillery action at many points on the front, especially in Champagne, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

PICTURE FRAMING

A Specialty for
January.

Christmas Goods at Great Sacrifice

Calendars Half Price.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

till after Stocktaking.

Paul's Bookstore

public institutions, the council is not financially able to comply with the request.

A communication was read E. Metcalf, secretary of the F. A. C., recommending, on behalf of the company, the appointment of Vanalstine as Chief Engineer, W. Conway, as Assist.-Chief Engineer.

Ordered laid on the table until business of by-laws.

A communication was read John English, complaining of dug in the road in front of h and not being properly taken and would like to know the i of the council in reference to

Referred to the Streets C to report.

A communication was read f Daughter of The Empire.

Chapter, asking for the use town hall the second week in l the intention being to hold a show during that week for purposes.

Request granted.

A deputation composed of I H. Coleman, M. S. Madole pine Woods, appeared before t cil on a question pertaining welfare of the Children's Aid The object of the deputation secure the consent of the cou allow Chief-of-Police, F. W. act as their special officer: putation spoke in glowing t the efficiency of the service by Mr. Barrett to the Childre Society as its special officer.

signation had been handed in of some adverse criticism, holding this office, while at t time being an officer of th The deputation stated that Y rett had offered his services charge.

The deputation was given t stand that Mr. Barrett had t tion of the council to act as officer for the Children's Aid if he so desired.

Several communications rela the proposed new C.N.R. Sta Napanee were read. One of t a certified copy of the award Board of Railway Commissio Canada approving of the loca plans of the C.N.R. for th Station at Napanee.

The station will be erected west of the diamond, where tl R. crosses the G.T.R. tracks, be adjacent to the Bellevil and the burden is on the company of giving a sat means of access from the put to the station.

BY-LAWS.

A by-law was 'passed au the Corporation to borrow f Merchant's Bank of Canada t of \$10,000 to provide for cu penditure.

A by-law was passed at Mr. J. L. Boyes a member Board of Education for the term of three years.

A by-law was passed at Dr. R. A. Leonard a membe Board of Health for the yea

A by-law was passed at Fred J. Vanalstine, Chief En the Fire Department, and C. way, Assist.-Chief Engineer.

A By-Law was passed at Messrs. A. C. Baker and Geo son auditors for the year '19 salary of \$30.00 each.

A By-Law providing for int preparations to the several tees was passed. The follow were appropriated:
Streets Committee.....
Fire, Water and Light.....

NEE EXPRESS

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916

TOWN COUNCIL.

Regular meeting of the council was held in the Council Chamber on Monday morning. Members elected took the oath of office and assumed their seats. Members present. Only business taken at the session was the striking of the names of the standing committees for the year. This had been done by the members of the council in council met and the list ready. It was moved by Coun. Reeve Osborne, seconded by Reeve Osborne, following compose the standing committees for the year.

COMMITTEES.
FINANCE—U. M. Wilson, Chairman. N. Osborne, M. P. Graham.
STREETS—M. P. Graham, Chairman. A. Steacy, S. C. Denison.
WATER & LIGHT—J. N. Osborne, Chairman; A. E. Paul, W. A.

PROPERTY—S. C. Denison, Chairman; M. P. Graham, H. Ming.
ENGINEERING & BY-LAWS—W. A. Steacy, Chairman; U. M. Wilson, A.

TOWN & POLICE—H. Ming, Chairman; S. C. Denison, U. M. Wilson.

WATER & SANITARY—A. E. Paul, Chairman; J. N. Osborne, H. Ming. On moved by Coun. Ming, by Coun. Paul that the motion be taken up, clause by clause and the original motion carried. Council then adjourned until evening.

VENING SESSION.

Met as per adjournment, May-Ruttan in the chair. Reeve Osborne and Coun. Denison, Paul, Ming, Graham, and Wilson. Minutes of the last regular meeting of the 1915 council were read. Synopsis of the morning session.

Ruttan in a short address commended some of the business which probably come before the council this year.

Communication was read from C. T. Major 3rd Division, re that the town provide for water and lights used at the soldiers' camp while the soldiers are there.

The clerk was instructed by the Militia Department, Napanee did not own its own militia, the council felt it was specially able to comply with it.

Communication was read from W. H. secretary of the Fire Department, recommending, on behalf of the town, the appointment of Fred J. as Chief Engineer, and C.

Printing and By-Laws.....	300 00
Town Property.....	300 00
Poor and Sanitary.....	50 00
Market and Police.....	30 00

ACCOUNTS.

An account from J. Pendell, for flushing sewers, \$4.00, was ordered paid. The following accounts were referred to the different committees to report: G.T. Railway, \$2.50, Finance; Geo. Greer, \$22.00, Finance; Geo. Howie, \$2.00, Poor and Sanitary; D. Benn, \$1.25, Streets; Robert Light \$13.00, \$1.25 and 25c., Town Property; Robert Light, \$5.90, Market and Police; A. T. Harshaw, \$6.50, Town Property; J. H. Brown, \$6.40, Streets; E. J. Pollard, \$21.60 Napanee Beaver, \$99.25, Printing and By-Laws; A. Smith, \$2.75, Streets; Seymour Power Co., \$291.06, Fire Water and Light; A. E. Paul, \$3.75, Streets; R. Harrington, \$2.00, Fire Water and Light.

Council adjourned.

On Tuesday afternoon a special meeting of the Council was held in Mayor Ruttan's office to pass the requisition of the county treasurer for the town's county rate for 1915.

BICKNELL'S CORNER.

Gerald Hawley was in a runaway accident last week, but not much damage was done.

Bert Amey has gone travelling for the Douglas Liniment Company, for a few months.

Mrs. F. Miller has returned to her school after spending her vacation in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. T. Castidy, Parkberg, Sask., and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Snider spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Alva Emberly.

Miss Lizzie Hawley has returned home after spending the holidays with friends in Kingston.

Anniversary service will be held at Camden East on Sunday.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree entertained at tea Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Ellen, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler French and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sils and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor took tea Sunday at Mr. E. R. Sils.

Mr. S. X. Dupree visited Friday at Mr. W. Whittington's, Empey Hill.

Mr. Wilfred Cline spent an evening recently at Mr. Judson's, his S. S. class being entertained there.

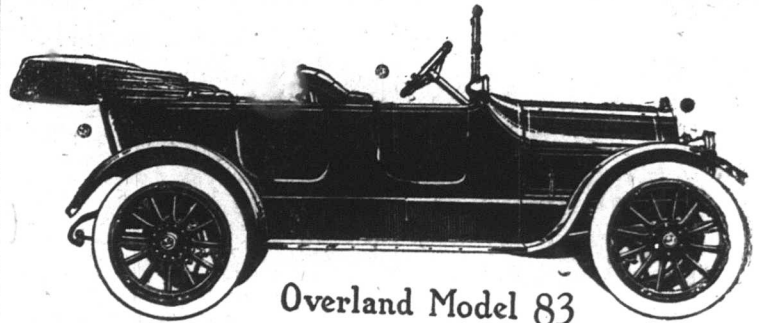
Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sils took tea Thursday at Mr. E. R. Sils.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dupree and family spent one day recently at Mr. Milford Dupree's.

Mrs. John Cline spent a few days in Belleville visiting her father, Mr. W. H. Crabb.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean and Maybus visited Friday at Mr. A. Stafford's, Mount Pleasant.

OVERLAND, MODEL 83, 1916



Overland Model 83

A Magnificent New Car now to be seen at Our Showrooms

Big Beautiful 5 Passenger Car \$1050, f. o. b., Hamilton.

Roadster \$1015, f. o. b., Hamilton.

35 h. p., One Man Top, Electric Starter and Lights, Demountable Rim, one extra rim, Non Skid Tires on rear.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.
 ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
 Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee.
 Money to loan.
 Telephones—Office 93, Residence 132.

Dr. J. P. Campbell
 Graduate with honor standing Toronto University.
 Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
 (Successor to late Dr. Ward.)
 East St., Napanee. 'Phone 60. 40

H. W. SMITH
 (Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
 Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College,
 B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
 OFFICE—Centre Street.
 'Phone 61. 34

Pearl A. Nesbitt, L.T.C.M.
 Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Production.
 'Phone 216. P. O. BOX 564,
 33d Napanee, Ont.

MISS JESSIE CLEALL,
 TEACHER—of Piano, Violin and Theory.
 Apply at residence, Bridge Street.
 33d

MUFF FOUND—On Newburgh Road. Owner may have same by applying at this office. 51

WANTED—Two Furnished Rooms by married couple. Apply to PTE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Cleaning Up Sale of Winter Millinery

Beginning

Saturday, January 8,

Continuing until all are sold

The Hats at \$1.98 are principally in velvet, black and colors, the shapes are the newest, the trimmings are correct, the regular prices are from \$4 to \$5.

Sale Price \$1.98.

The Hats at \$2.90 are in velvet, silk plush, and silk, regular price from \$5 to \$6.50.

Sale Price \$2.90.

BARGAINS

in Velvet Ribbons all shades, less than cost to clear them out.

The Leading Millinery House

**FRESH MINED
 FINEST QUALITY
 FREE BURNING
 COAL**

ally able to comply with
 mication was read from W.
 secretary of the Fire Brig-
 mending, on behalf of the
 he appointment of Fred J.
 as Chief Engineer, and C.
 as Asst.-Chief Engineer.
 aid on the table until the
 by-laws.
 mication was read from a
 ish, complaining of a hole
 road in front of his place,
 ing properly taken care of,
 like to know the intention
 ncil in reference to it.
 to the Streets Comm.tee

mication was read from the
 of The Empire, U.E.L.,
 sking for the use of the
 the second week in February,
 on being to hold a picture
 ing that week for patriotic

granted.
 tion composed of Rev. J.
 an, M. S. Madole and Al-
 s, appeared before the coun-
 sion pertaining to the
 the Children's Aid Society.
 of the deputation was to
 consent of the council to
 ef-of-Police, F. W. Barrett,
 is special officer. The de-
 poke in glowing terms of
 cy of the service rendered
 rrett to the Children's Aid
 its special officer. His re-
 ad been handed in because
 adverse criticism, of his
 is office, while at the same
 g an officer of the town-
 tion stated that Mr. Par-
 fered his services free of

tation was given to under-
 Mr. Barrett had the sanc-
 e council to act as special
 the Children's Aid Society,
 lesired.
 communications relating to
 ed new C.N.R. Station at
 ere read. One of them was
 copy of the award of the
 Railway Commissioners for
 proving of the location and
 the C.N.R. for their new
 Napanee.
 ion will be erected 733 feet
 e diamond, where the C. N.
 the G.T.R. tracks, and will
 t to the Belleville road,
 burden is on the railway
 of giving a satisfactory
 access from the public road
 tion.

BY-LAWS.

v was passed authorizing
 ration to borrow from the
 Bank of Canada the sum
 to provide for current ex-

v was passed appointing
 "Boyes a member of the
 Education for the current
 ree years.

w was passed appointing
 Leonard a member of the
 Health for the year 1916.

aw was passed appointing
 analstine, Chief Engineer of
 department, and C. W. Con-
 st-Chief Engineer.

aw was passed appointing
 C. Baker and Geo. Thomp-
 sons for the year 1916, at a
 \$30.00 each.

aw providing for interim ap-
 ns to the several commit-
 passed. The following sums
 opriated:
 ommittee.....\$ 500 00
 r and Light..... 1000 00

Mr. and Mrs. George Dupree and
 family spent one day recently at Mr.
 Milford Dupree's.
 Mrs. John Cline spent a few days in
 Belleville visiting her father, Mr. W.
 H. Crabb.
 Mr. and Mrs. Dean and Maybus
 visited Friday at Mr. A. Stafford's,
 Mount Pleasant.
 Mrs. Frank Vandebogart at Mr.
 Will Vandebogart's on Tuesday.
 Messrs. M. Dupree and W. B. Sills
 were appointed to canvass their
 neighborhood for Temperance.
 Rev. J. H. H. Coleman called Tues-
 day at Mr. Fred Pringle's.
 Mr. and Mrs. Archie Turnbull and
 baby, Dorland, visited Thursday at
 Mr. Z. Dean's.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills and Mar-
 jorie took dinner Wednesday at Mr.
 E. R. Sills.
 Messrs. Frank and Will Vandebog-
 art attended the funeral of Mrs. Ed.
 Price on Tuesday.
 Mr. and Mrs. I. Taylor visited one
 day recently at Mr. Henry Rook's.
 Mr. Wm. Gould took dinner Tues-
 day at Mr. Dean's.
 Mr. and Mrs. Duran Sagar, Deser-
 onto, visited Friday at I. Taylor's.

THE BOYS IN KHAKI.

Mr. Bertrand has been transferred
 from Belleville to Napanee and Mr.
 Trousdale transferred from Napanee
 to Belleville.
 Mr. Nicholl has been transferred to
 "C" Company as second in command
 with the rank of Captain.

A considerable number of the boys
 are suffering from the prevalent
 Grippe.

The first of the entertainments to be
 given by "C" Company will be held
 on Friday evening, when the boys will
 present a varied programme. Mayor
 Rutten will act as chairman for the
 evening and the Napanee Band have
 kindly given their services.

The officers of "C" Company have
 kindly consented to carry on a course
 of drill for citizens of Napanee and
 surrounding district. Drill will be
 given two evenings a week from 7.15
 to 8 o'clock, and will consist of fifteen
 minutes physical drill and thirty
 minutes infantry drill. The officers
 will expect everyone joining this class
 to make it a point to be regular in
 attendance and ready to commence
 the work promptly at the hour called,
 otherwise the course cannot be carried
 on. No one joining the course is in
 any way compelled to join the forces,
 but this a drill which every citizen
 should know something about with-
 out regard to the physical benefits to
 be derived from it. The first meeting
 will be held on Monday, January 17th
 at the Armouries, when regular drill
 nights will be arranged. The officers
 are willing to give their time and go
 to considerable trouble to make this
 course a success, and would be pleased
 to see a large number turn out to
 secure the benefits of this course.
 Anyone over eighteen years of age is
 eligible.

The men of "C" Company will
 receive their semi-monthly pay to-day
 (Friday).

The officers of the Company are get-
 ting out some new sign boards with
 the object of assisting recruiting for
 "C" Company.

Lieut. Mason visited headquarters
 in Belleville on Wednesday.

Lieut. McMillan has reported from
 headquarters for duty with "C" Com-
 pany.

Flcays Rat Paste will rid your
 house and barns of rats and mice,
 mummifying remains and leaving no
 odor—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug
 Store Limited.

Apply at residence, Bridge Street,
 38d

MUFF FOUND—On Newburgh
 Road. Owner may have same by ap-
 plying at this office. 5tf

WANTED—Two Furnished Rooms
 by married couple. Apply to PTE.
 C. D. POWLESS, at the Armouries. 5b

FOR SALE—A number of houses
 and lots in town, and also a number of
 desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
 42-t-f

FOUND—Left in Paul's Bookstore
 about Christmas-time, some neckties and
 collars. Will owner describe property and pay
 for this advt. 6tf

HOUSE TO RENT—On Mill Street,
 one block from Public Library. C-tern
 electric light. Possession at any time. Apply
 MRS. O. R. LAIDLEY, Isabella Street. 49

FARM FOR SALE—In Township of
 Richmond, 3rd Concession, four miles from
 Napanee. For particulars, apply to G. B. JOY,
 at Joy & Son's Brick and Tile Factory, near
 R. R. Bridge, Napanee, Ont. 40tf

FOR SALE—Fony, buggy, cutter,
 harness, and etc., also a quantity of house-
 hold furniture, including three piece parlor
 suite and dining room extension table. Ap-
 ply to MRS. O. R. LAIDLEY, Isabella street.
 4-t-f

FARM FOR SALE—75 or 80 acres,
 pt. lot 33, 3rd concession Township of
 Camden. All good land, seed to hay and
 pasture. 2 wells, good fences. Apply to R. A.
 BEARD, Napanee, or S. W. SWITZER, Des-
 mond. 31tf

NOTICE !

The Annual Meeting of Napanee
 Cemetery Co. "Riverside" will be held
 at the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1916,
 at 2 p.m.

W. N. DUNBAR,

5-b Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox
 Agricultural Society will meet at the
 Town Hall, Napanee, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1916,
 at 2 o'clock sharp.

All interested in the welfare of the
 Society will please attend, especially
 those interested in the removal of the
 fair grounds to the Napanee Driving
 Park.

E MING,

5-b Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING !

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to
 statute, will meet at the Council
 Chambers in the Court House, Napa-
 nee, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1916,
 at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands
 of the undersigned not later than
 Wednesday, Jan. 26th, in order that
 they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk.

Dated Napanee, Jan. 4th, 1916.

**FRESHMINED
 FINEST QUALITY
 FREE BURNING
 COAL**

CHAS. STEVENS,
 Office opposite Campbell House,
 Yard foot of West Street.

Notice

Owing to change in business I find
 it necessary to have all outstanding
 accounts paid in at once. And all
 future accounts must be settled at
 least every month.

We carry a full line of choice
 GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT,
 HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT
 WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom
 Prices.

Wishing you all A Happy New Year.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

'Phone 101

RECORD PRICES!

are being paid at
 SYMINGTON'S

**For Clover, Timothy,
 Beans and Raw Furs.**

"The time to sell is when
 people want to buy " and that
 is—NOW."

SYMINGTON'S

NAPANEE, ONT.

11tf

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Authorized Capital... ..\$6,000,000,
 Capital (Paid up)... ..\$2,350,000

DIRECTORS.

President, Sir D. H. McMillan, K. C.
 M. G.

Vice-President, Capt. Wm. Robinson.
 Jas. H. Ashdown, H. T. Champion,
 A. McTavish Campbell, Sir D. C. Cam-
 eron, K.C.M.G., W. J. Christie, John
 Stovel.

General Manager, Robt. Campbell.

Supt. of Branches, L.M. McCarthy.

Special Care given to Savings Ac-
 counts.

Savings Bank Department at all
 Branches.

A General Banking Business Tran-
 sacted.

R. G. H. TRAVERS,

Manager Napanee Branch.

Bland's Improved Iron Pills, 2
 ounces for 25c. at WALLACE'S Drug
 Store Limited.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

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MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Town
worth every Wednesday.

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully
Compiled and Put Into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper—A
Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

A leader of Czechs is being tried
in Vienna on a charge of treason.

E. A. Lancaster, M.P. for Lincoln,
died at his home in St. Catharines.

Sir George Robertson, M. P. for
Bradford, and a noted military author,
is dead.

Wm. G. Lang of Mimico, a Grand
Trunk brakeman, was killed while
shunting cars at Weiland.

Brigadier-General Logie and Colonel
Mewburn are to lead Canadian
divisions shortly going to the front.

Great Britain has given Canada
£25,000 for building and equipping
recreation rooms in the Canadian
hospitals in England.

Thomas Curry, a G.T.R. section
foreman at Belleville, was instantly
killed, being run down by an engine
while cleaning out a switch.

Premier Hearst is taking a short
holiday before the session opens, and
during his absence his place will be
taken by Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Mrs. Thomas Kenny of Sarnia died
yesterday morning of pneumonia, her
husband having passed away on Sunday
night of the same disease.

Manitoba Agricultural Buildings
are valued by Montreal appraisers at
three million dollars; they are said
to have cost the Province nearly four
millions.

Further local option reports show
two more victories, two additional
defeats, and four more places where
the three-fifths clause prevented the
by-law from carrying.

The Prince of Wales has been
named Chairman of the Committee
on Naval and Military War Pensions.
This announcement was made in the
House of Commons yesterday.

Serious trouble arose at the
Guilgus bilingual school in Ottawa,
parents placing some ninety boys there
in charge of teachers of their own
choosing, and excluding two appointed
by the commission.

THURSDAY.

Petroleum cards have been introduced
in the German capital.

Two attempts were made yesterday
to burn down the City Hall at Owen
Sound.

Clark W. Wright, License Inspector
and former Mayor and Alderman
of Kingston, is dead.

A bill facilitating the manufacture
of munitions in Great Britain was
passed by the House of Commons.

It was announced in the House of
Commons that the total British casualties
in the battle of Loos were 59,-
666.

McLean, Conservative, defeated
Macdonald, Liberal, by 216 in a by-election
in the First District, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

A Milan despatch to The Echo de
Paris says that Austria has called up
her last line of reserves, many of
whom are unfit for field service.

Fred Skaw, a young Speedside
farmer, was discovered dead on the
roof of his barn, having been caught
and wound around the shaft of a

WHEN BUYING YEAST
INSIST ON HAVING
THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

Hydro rates are reduced by 10 per
cent. in the Niagara district of the
system, which includes Toronto and
Western Ontario.

Mr. H. K. Caskey, General Secretary
of the Laymen's Missionary
Movement, resigned yesterday in
order to join an international committee.

Ontario women, at a conference in
the Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
formed the Women's Emergency
Corps for the purpose of aiding recruiting.

Quebec Anti-Liquor League is asking
the Provincial Government to
enact a no-treating law, to shorten
the hours of sale, and otherwise to
restrict the liquor traffic.

French-Canadian parents of children
attending Guigues school, Ottawa,
won an exciting battle with the
Ontario Government's Ottawa Separate
School Commission and a squad
of police.

The Germans have already begun
to replace their shortage of men with
and increased number of weapons,
says La Liberté. According to this report
a few of the men are armed with
deadly non-recoiling automatic rifles,
capable of firing ten shots before they
are recharged.

Miss Effie Fox, sixteen years old, of
Blytheswood, while in Leamington on
a New Year's visit to her grandmother,
disappeared mysteriously, and
sent word from Windsor alleging that
she was taken there by a woman at
the point of a revolver and would
soon sail for England.

MONDAY.

The C. P. R. has placed an embargo
for a week against the loading of
grain for Fort William and Port Arthur.

William Smith, 4 Taylor street, a
negro, attacked his wife and a neighbor
with a razor, and then committed
suicide.

Edgar Rosebrugh, aged 16; Earl
Robins, 16, and Joseph Smiley, 18,
were drowned while skating on Hamilton
Bay Saturday afternoon.

John Nettleton, ex-Mayor of Collingwood,
passed away at the General
and Marine Hospital yesterday. He
was born in Lofthouse, Yorkshire,
Eng., in 1832, and came to Collingwood
in 1853.

A plumber thawing out frozen water
pipes at the residence of A. C. Boyce,
M.P., at Sault Ste. Marie Saturday,
started a fire in the woodwork of
a partition which gutted the residence
and practically destroyed it.

Burns received by little Phyllis
Turton, the five-year-old daughter of

MONOPOLIES CAP

Teutonic Trade Will
Back After the W

Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman
Commons Declares That
ence of All the Parts of
pire Must Be Called
Economic Resources at
Pressure on Central Em

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The
the House of Commons last
chiefly remarkable for the
of the members in urging
ernment to exert the largest
degree of economic pressure
many, and in recommend
steps should immediately be
prevent any menace from
trade warfare directed against
Allies after peace is signed.

A resolution was passed
division "That, with a view
creasing the power of the
the prosecution of the war,
esty's Government should
immediate consultation
Governments of the Don
order, with their aid, to
whole economic strength of
pire in co-operation with
in a policy directed against
enemy."

The principal speech was
Walter Runciman, President
Board of Trade, whose em
clarations on the importance
taining British trade were
as largely directed towards
clear the position which ca
to hesitate to endorse Pro
quith's compulsion policy
He was enthusiastically
throughout.

"While the war is on," he
must do everything in our
cripple and destroy German
credit, and trade, at the
building up our own and
and laying the foundation
action when peace comes."

EXPEDITION HELD

**Djemal Pasha Refuses to M
out German Vangua**

ROME, Jan. 11.—The
man expedition against Egypt
in abeyance owing to the
Djemal Pasha to attack
Canal without a German va
25,000 picked troops.

The completion of the
of Jerusalem is not being
nearer than within 50 miles
Suez Canal. Its continuat
tremely difficult, hence the
tion is equally slow.

There is also doubt conc
loyalty of the Arab irregul
ed to co-operate with the
Syrian troops have been
Dardanelles and to Armeni
their detention was feared
Turks and Germans."

For these reasons it is
here unlikely that an att
Suez Canal will be attempt
spring.

Prof. Otto, of Vingraeve,
sent to Jerusalem to search
able supplies of drinkable
the road to Suez has, acc
Berlin advices, reported th
ery of great resources east
Sinal. The whole surround
tory, now a desert, he state
fertilized if German and
engineers were hurried on

15 Cases of Granite

15 Cases of Granite Just in from Scotland.

MORE TO FOLLOW.

New and Elegant Designs
Some plain, all polished.
Few are beautifully carved

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Will save you travelling expenses and commission.
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V. KOUBER, - Napanee

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Vessels Large, May Venture More, but Little Ships Must Stay Near Shore.

The large display ads. are good for the large business and the Classified Want Ads. are proportionately good for the small firm. In fact many large firms became such by the diligent use of the Classified Columns. There is ample is good—start now.

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IT PAYS TO VACCINATE.

All government tests prove without doubt that it surely pays every farmer to vaccinate. Fresh vaccine "in sealed tubes" as recommended and used by the government. For sale at **WALLACE'S DRUG STORE LIMITED**

her last line of reserves, many of whom are unfit for field service.

Fred. Shaw, a young Speedside farmer, was discovered dead on the roof of his barn, having been caught and wound around the shaft of a power mill.

I. S. McAllum, defeated by four votes as a candidate for Windsor Public School Board, opposing compulsory vaccination, is appealing for a recount.

Tuesday night brought the coldest weather of the winter in Winnipeg, and at most points in the Prairie Provinces. Twenty-one below is officially reported at Calgary.

Alphonse Lequin was burned to death and damage of about \$10,000 was done yesterday in a fire which carried away a number of frame houses in Prince George.

One thousand skilled workmen who have gone across among the Canadian troops, have been released for work in munitions factories, at the request of Lloyd George.

The Minister of Militia is beginning to receive recruits for the proposed "fighting parsons" battalion. General Hughes says there are scores of clergymen in Canada who want to go as fighters if they are not needed as chaplains.

FRIDAY.

All British officers in Italy have been recalled.

Germany has offered Italy some Austrian territory for a separate peace.

Richard Crigg, Canadian Commissioner of Commerce, dropped dead in Ottawa.

Sadie Rudy of Cookstown, employed as a domestic in the New Northern Hotel, Toronto, committed suicide.

The New Brunswick Government, it is said, will at the approaching session of the Legislature present prohibitory legislation.

Dairy experts at the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association convention in Renfrew urged Ontario farmers to grade cream.

Andrew Denholm, President of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association, and a prominent publisher in former years, died at Blenheim, aged sixty years.

The Militia Department is informed that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the British army is equipped, is being re-bored to the same size as the Ross rifle, viz., 4.64.

Representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress asked the Government for a wages board on war contracts, also making other requests respecting labor conditions as affected by the war.

A war credit of \$100,000,000 was enthusiastically approved by the Bulgarian Parliament, says a despatch to The London Times from Salonica. All sections of the Opposition voted with the Government.

Over 90,000 Presbyterians voted against Church union, and it is considered unlikely that the General Assembly will attempt to force union on such a large minority. Less than 150,000 voted in favor of union.

Hostility to the Government's partial conscription is uncompromising and has necessitated the resignation from the coalition Ministry of all three Labor members—Arthur Henderson, William Brace, and Geo. H. Roberts.

SATURDAY.

The operation of the Insurance Act in Great Britain has been hampered by the war.

Wyoming carried the Hydro-radial by-law by 101 to 11, completing the chain from Chatham to Sarnia via Petrolia.

Boyce, M.P., at Saulst Ste. Marie Saturday, started a fire in the woodwork of a partition which gutted the residence and practically destroyed it.

Burns received by little Phyllis Turton, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Turton of Ingersoll, on Thursday, resulted fatally on Saturday. Her dress was ignited when she endeavored to put a cloth in the stove.

Rev. Dr. John O'Gorman, parish priest of the Blessed Sacrament Church of Ottawa, in a sermon yesterday called on the Knights of Columbus of Canada to give their quota of men to the Canadian Expeditionary forces or to erase the word "knights" from their title.

TUESDAY.

Fire damaged the Toronto Union Station to the extent of \$10,000.

The Teutonic Consuls arrested at Salonica have been interned at Toulon.

Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, has been appointed Home Secretary, succeeding Sir John A. Simon, resigned.

Economy and patriotism were the keynotes of the Mayors' addresses at several inaugural meetings of municipal Councils in Ontario.

The 5th Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Division is being reorganized to form a brigade wholly of battalions from Montreal and district.

William Huff of Bothwell died in a Chatham hospital of injuries received when struck by a train at Prairie Siding on Thursday.

About \$2,000,000 monthly is paid out by the Militia Department in assigned pay or separation allowances to dependents or relatives of men at the front.

Two hundred Montenegrins drowned on Friday off the Italia, sunk by a mine in the Adriatic, were gathered in Canada and the United States and trained at Three Rivers and Lewis.

J. R. Steadman, Councillor-elect of Petrolia, disclaims his seat, not having resigned as school trustee the required ten days before nomination, and there will be a new nomination.

Mrs. Ann Brown, con. 10, Sydenham, near Owen Sound, celebrated her 100th birthday in full possession of her faculties and in good vigor. She is deeply interested in the war and occupies herself with knitting socks for soldiers.

Lord Burnham Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Lord Burnham, proprietor of The Daily Telegraph died here yesterday. He celebrated his 82nd birthday on Dec. 28 last, and had been critically ill several weeks. He retire from active newspaper work several years ago, and had lived quietly at his country seat with his family. Lord Burnham's eldest son, the Hon. Harry Lawson, is the active manager of The Daily Telegraph, and has represented London district in Parliament since 1855. Two of Lord Burnham's three grandsons have been killed in battle, and he third is at the front with his regiment.

Woman Gets Iron Cross.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William has conferred the iron cross on Frau Skolik, of Gleiwitz, for disclosing a bomb plot, the work of a spy. This is the first time that a woman has received the iron cross.

bermatives, reported the loss of great resources east of Sinai. The whole surrounding, now a desert, he state, fertilized by German and engineers were hurried on v quate machinery and the armies ensured against the fear of thirst in the project upon Egypt.

CIVILIANS LEAVE NA

Shelling of City by German Anxiety.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It is at that safe-conducts have been to 20,000 persons to leave the Nancy. A special train with these residents on board at Paris Friday. Others from have gone to Dijon and else.

These statements regarding tions in Nancy, as the result fact that the German shells gun to hit in the town, w tained in a proclamation is Prefect Mirman, of the Dej of Meurthe et Moselle, in Nancy is situated, to discred of destruction and panic it which have been circulating and elsewhere. The procl which is entitled, "Shame t of panic," gives the casualti persons killed and ten woun adds that no fires have bee by t bombardment. The states he believes that the ated rumors were started by living remote from Nancy, anyone near there would ki were untrue.

Mute Evidence of Outrs

ROME, Jan. 11.—An Ital ing ship arrived at Anzio afternoon, towing one of t na's lifeboats, which she p off Gaeta on December 4. boat was riddled by bullets aged by shell fire, and cont male garments, which had b in stopping the leaks. The hairpins and stockings and ian bank notes. There a splinters of shells, which had caused the capsizing of boat when loaded with s mostly women, as the garne in stopping the holes caused shell and bullet holes sho was attacked by the submari sank the Ancona.

Farmer Killed on Level C

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 11 Charles Wellman, a yeoman low Township, accompanied wife, were driving home f city on Saturday afterno their vehicle was struck by bound Intercolonial express ton Road crossing in the ci is a level crossing. Wellm killed outright, and Mrs. We ceived painful injuries. Th was about 50 years of age, a family of six children.

Snare For the Unw

He—Why does old Miss T use an ear trumpet? Is i She—Not a bit. She employ strument as a bluff and to f ple to talk freely in her i

Corrected.

Suitor—I cannot live wit daughter. Old Richleigh—O can. Work never killed any

Half of success is in seek nificance of little things—Cope.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

OLIES CAPTURED

Trade Will Not Go k After the War.

alter Runciman in British ns Declares That a Confer- All the Parts of the Em- ant Be Called to Unify istic Resources and Bring e on Central Empires.

J, Jan. 11.—The debate in of Commons last night was arkable for the unanimity bers in urging the Gov- exert the largest possible ionic pressure on Ger- l in recommending that d immediately be taken to y menace from German are directed against the 'peace is signed.

tion was passed without 'That, with a view to in- e power of the Allies in tion of the war, his Maj- rnement should enter into consultation with the ts of the Dominions in their aid, to bring the ionic strength of the Em- operation with the Allies directed against the

incipal speech was made by icman, President of the rade, whose emphatic on the importance of main- ish trade were regarded directed towards making osition which caused him to endorse Premier As- pulsion policy last week. nthusiastically cheered

ie war is on," he said, "we erything in our power to destroy German finance, trade, at the same time our own and our allies' the foundation for future a peace comes."

EDITION HELD UP.

ha Refuses to Move With- German Vanguard.

Jan. 11.—The Turco-Ger- tion against Egypt is held owing to the refusal of sha to attack the Suez out a German vanguard of ed troops.

letion of the railroad out m is not being pushed within 50 miles from the . Its continuation is ex- icult, hence the construc- ily slow.

also doubt concerning the e Arab irregulars destine- erate with the expedition. ps have been sent to the and to Armenia because ion was feared by the Germans.

reasons it is considered ly that an attack on the will be attempted before

o, of Vingraeve, who was salem to search for avail- s of drinkable water on Suez has, according to ces, reported the discov- resources east of Mount whole surrounding terri- desert, he state, could be German and Austrian ere hurried on with ade-

HOLDING MEN BACK.

Sir Sam Hughes Criticizes Action of Canadian Employers.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, on Sunday made a statement in criticism of those employers of labor who have been keeping their men back from enlisting. After referring to the agitation begun among interested persons to keep their workmen, engaged in Canadian factories, banking institutions, and commercial establishments, as the case might be, from the front, the Minister stated: "I am of the opinion that all institutions, even munition factories, should release everyone desirous of, or fitted to, become an overseas volunteer. I believe that all Canadian Govern- ments should summarily release every man in the same position. I think that young farmers should also be allowed to go, and in this connection the suggestion has been made to me by a prominent cleric that the clergymen of Canada and others who cannot serve might well play their part in assisting such young men to go, even if such assistance should involve helping out with the crops or gathering the harvest.

"It is estimated that there are upwards of 25,000 young men capable of bearing arms, and anxious to do so, in the banks and other commercial institutions of Canada who are not being allowed to go," said the Minister. "This condition should not exist. Why should not women replace these young men while the war is on?"

Ovation at Lindsay.

LINDSAY, Jan. 11.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes met with a warm reception in his home town, when, accompanied by a retinue of officers from the 109th Battalion, he returned from a recruiting campaign through the riding. General Hughes was tendered an ovation when he arose to speak. After paying a warm tribute to the zeal and enthusiasm displayed by Lt.-Col. Fee, of the 109th Battalion, he expressed his pride in the splendid response made by the men of Victoria and Haliburton.

KING EDWARD VII. SUNK.

Pre-Dreadnought is Destroyed by a Mine—No Lives Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The British battleship King Edward VII. has been sunk after striking a mine. The entire crew was saved. The Admiralty announcement says: "H.M.S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy sea she had to be abandoned and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

The Official Press Bureau statement makes no mention of the area where the King Edward struck a mine. It is believed, however, she was on patrol duty in the North Sea.

The eight British battleships of the King Edward class are 16,350 tons each and carry a complement of about 775 officers and crew. The King Edward was completed in March, 1905, at a cost exceeding \$5,000,000. She had a speed of nearly 20 knots and was 453 feet long, 72 feet beam, and 26½ feet draught. She carried four 12-inch guns, four 9.2-inch, and ten 6-inch and 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The King Edward is the second largest battleship lost by Great Britain since the beginning of the war.

TURKS ARE RETREATING

Mesopotamian Force Takes 700 Prisoners and Two Guns.

Heavy Fighting on the Tigris is Reported by Secretary for India— Abandonment of Allied Positions on the Tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula Was Accomplished With Only One Man Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9 with the British pursuing them, it was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India.

There had been heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 7, Mr. Chamberlain's announcement stated, and the British had taken two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners.

The Dardanelles fight is abandoned. The positions at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula which we retained when the British troops left Suvla Bay and Anzac cove on December 10, have now been evacuated. Not a British or French soldier now remains on the Peninsula, where more than 100,000 men were killed or wounded since April last in futile attempts to force the Turkish lines.

The evacuation of the last allied positions was effected, according to the official announcement, with the loss of one British soldier wounded, the French suffering no casualties. This appears to have been an even more remarkable exploit than the withdrawal from the Suvla Bay and Anzac positions, where the official statement said the losses incurred were "insignificant." On the earlier occasion, the statement said, the operations were carried out without the Turks being aware of the movement, although the Allied troops had been in the closest contact with the enemy. The withdrawal of so large a force from the tip of the peninsula under the guns of the Turkish batteries on both sides of the Strait would seem to indicate that the Turks again were outwitted.

Renewed activity of various kinds noted by the Turkish official communications in the past few days has presumably been in the nature of preparations for the final act of the Dardanelles tragedy. Last night's Turkish official statement, covering the period from Thursday to Saturday, records increasing effectiveness of the reinforced Turkish batteries, which have been drawing in and concentrating on the Allies' remaining positions.

The official communication issued last evening said:

"Gen. Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out.

All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns, which were blown up by us before leaving.

"Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded.

"There were no casualties among the French.

"Gen. Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral De Roebeck and the Royal navy."

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding that wheat today at first showed strength, the market later became heavy on account of a liberal enlargement of the U. S. visible supply total. Prices closed weak, ¼c to 1½c net lower with May at \$1.24½ and July at \$1.17½. Corn scored a gain of ¼c to ¾c, and oats of ¼c to ¾c. Provisions finished at a range varying from 2½c off to 17½c advance.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Fall wheat, bushel.....	\$1 00 to \$1 10
Goose wheat, bushel.....	0 98
Barley, bush.....	0 60
Oats, new, bush.....	0 43
Buckwheat, bush.....	0 30
Rye, bush.....	0 80
Peas, bush.....	1 50

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET.

Butter, creamery, fresh- made, lb. squares.....	0 35	0 36
Butter, creamery, cut sq.....	0 34	0 35
Butter, creamery, solids.....	0 4	
Butter, separator, dairy.....	0 33	0 34
Eggs, new-laid, per doz.....	0 45	0 50
Eggs, cold-storage, doz.....	0 30	0 33
Eggs, cold storage, 2nds.....	0 24	0 25
Cheese, per lb.....	0 18½	0 19½
Honey, extracted, lb.....	0 11½	0 12½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—The Board of Trade official market quotations: Manitoba Wheat (New Crop.)

No. 1 northern, \$1.15½, in store, Fort William.
No. 2 northern, \$1.13, in store, Fort William.
No. 3 northern, \$1.09½, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba Oats.

No. 2 C.W., 43½c, in store, Fort William.
No. 3 C.W., 42½c, in store, Fort William.
Extra No. 1 feed, 42½c, in store, Fort William.
No. 1 feed, 41½c, in store, Fort William.

American Corn.

Yellow, No. 22, new, 80½c, rack, Toronto.

Canadian Corn.

No. 2 yellow, old, nominal, track, Toronto.

Ontario Oats.

No. 3 white, 39c to 40c, according to freights, outside.
Commercial oats, 38c to 39c.

Ontario Wheat.

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.04 to \$1.06, according to freights, outside.
Slightly sprouted and tough, \$1.01 to \$1.04, according to sample.
Sprouted, smutty and tough, 92c to 98c, according to sample.
Feed wheat, 80c to 85c.

Peas.

No. 2, nominal, per car lot, \$1.80, according to freights, outside.
According to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Barley.

Maltng barley, 58c to 62c, according to freights, outside.
Feed barley, 50c to 53c, according to freights, outside.

Buckwheat.

Nominal, car lots, 76c to 78c, according to freights, outside.

Rye.

No. 1 commercial, 88c to 90c, according to freights, outside.
Rejected, 70c to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba Flour.

First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80, Toronto.
Second patents, in jute bags, \$6.30, Toronto.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.10, Toronto.

Ontario Flour.

Winter, \$4.80 to \$4.80, according to sample, prompt shipment.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered).

Brn, per ton, \$24, Montreal freights.
Shorts, per ton, \$25, Montreal freights.
Middlings, per ton, \$26, Montreal fr'ts.
Good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60, Montreal freights.

Hay.

No. 1, per ton, \$17.50 to \$18, track, Toronto.
No. 2, per ton, \$13.50 to \$15, track, Toronto.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—There was a good enquiry from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today, and as high as 63s 3d was paid for No. 1 northern for shipment to London, but the volume of business done was small owing to the increasing scarcity of

at resources east of Mount e whole surrounding terri- a desert, he state, could be German and Austrian were hurried on with ade- hinery and the Turkish sured against the terrible irst in the projected attack it.

ANS LEAVE NANCY.

f City by Germans Causes Anxiety.

Jan. 11.—It is announced conducts have been issued persons to leave the city of special train with some of dents on board arrived in lay. Others from Nancy to Dijon and elsewhere. tatements regarding condi- lancy, as the result of the the German shells had bet- t in the town, were con- a proclamation issued by irman, of the Department e et Moselle, in which ituated, to discredit stories tion and panic in Nancy e been circulating in Paris here. The proclamation, entitled, "Shame to sowers gives the casualties at six lled and ten wounded, and no fires have been caused mbardment. The Prefect believes that the exagger- rs were started by persons ote from Nancy, because ar there would know they ie.

Evidence of Outrages.

Jan. 11.—An Italian sail- rived at Anzio Saturday toring one of the Anco- ats, which she picked up on December 4. The life- iddled by bullets and dam- hell fire, and contained fe- ents, which had been used g the leaks. There were nd stockings and torn Ital- notes. There also were of shells, which evidently d the capsizing of the life- loaded with survivors, men, as the garments used g the holes caused by the bullet holes showed. It ed by the submarine which Ancona.

Killed on Level Crossing. VILLE, Jan. 11.—Mr. Wellman, a yeoman of Thur- shipman, accompanied by his e driving home from this Saturday afternoon when e was struck by the east- ercolonial express at Canif- crossing in the city, which crossing. Wellman was right, and Mrs. Wellman re- iful injuries. The victim : 50 years of age, and leaves f six children.

are For the Unwary. y does old Miss Tittletattle ar trumpet? Is she deaf? a bit. She employs that in- a bluff and to induce peo- lk freely in her presence.

Corrected.

-I cannot live without you Old Richleigh—Oh, yes you rk never killed anybody yet.

success is in seeing the sig- of little things.—Henry F.

guns, four 9.2-inch, and ten 6-inch and 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The King Edward is the second largest battleship lost by Great Britain since the beginning of the war. Next to the Dreadnought Audacious, which was of 24,000 tons displacement, the King Edward is the largest in maximum tonnage, the third being the Formidable, of 15,000 tons.

DRIVE IS RESUMED.

Russians Have Repulsed Austrian Counter-Attacks With Losses.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The battle between the Russians and Austro-Germans in Galicia and Bukowina continues. The Austrians have made determined counter-attacks along the Middle Stripa and north-east of the town of Czernowitz, but according to the Russian official communication they were beaten back with enormous losses, while the Russians have made distinct gains, occupying several Austrian positions and taking more than 1,300 prisoners in all.

The Russian official reasserts the claim of the capture of Czartorysk, after admitting a repulse there Saturday. The Austrians succeeded in dislodging the Russians from all of the town except the cemetery, but were unable to hold it. With the arrival of Russian reserves they were themselves ejected.

Th Austrians apparently are fighting desperately in this region in the effort to hold their positions as a screen for Kovel and a link between the Austro-German armies in Galicia and those further north in the neighborhood of Pinsk, which is threatened with envelopment as a result of the Russian advance.

Bulgaria's Big Dreams.

SOFIA, Jan. 11.—Before the opening of the Sobranje members of the majority held a plenary meeting, which was also attended by the partisans of M. Ghenadiouff.

M. Radoslavoff, the Premier, in concluding a long statement, said that the frontiers of Bulgaria eventually will extend to the bounds reached by the victorious army.

"Monastir will remain Bulgarian," he added. "The Serbian nation will no longer exist. Our frontiers will be common with those of Austria.

"The presence of the Franco-British forces at Salonica will be settled satisfactorily within a few days," he concluded.

Elusive Cruiser Goeben Again.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11.—Russian torpedo boats encountered the Goeben (formerly a German cruiser, now the Sultan Selim of the Turkish navy) in the Black Sea, says a Russian official statement. "They withdrew under protection of a ship of the line nearby. A short fight at long range ensued, after which the Goeben fled into the Bosphorus. There were no Russian losses."

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral De Roebeck and the Royal navy."

TRIED TO FRATERNIZE.

Canadians Refused German Overtures on New Year's Eve.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The following communique from France was received last night:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, Jan. 9.—During the week, Jan. 1-7, the general situation on the front of the Canadian corps has undergone no material change. The weather has been mild and unsettled.

At midnight on New Year's Eve the enemy endeavored to make a truce at various points on our front. In one instance after daylight on Jan. 1 the enemy mounted his parapets and shouted: "New Year's greeting." In all cases the enemy was answered by machine gun and rapid rifle fire, while the batteries were also called into action. This ended the overtures of friendliness.

Enemy artillery fire has been normal during the week. Whenever the enemy had displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of our lines the vigorous retaliation of our artillery against his front trenches and defensive works has quickly reduced his guns to silence.

Ada Rehan is Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Miss Ada Rehan, the famous actress, died Saturday afternoon in the Roosevelt Hospital, following an operation. Miss Rehan had been taken to the hospital on Tuesday and prepared for an operation, which was performed on Wednesday. The actress appeared to be recovering after the operation, and chatted with the surgeon Friday night. She suffered a relapse Saturday, and died at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Her sisters, Mrs. Byron and Mrs. Russell, were with her at the end.

Miss Rehan was born in Ireland April 22, 1860, coming here in childhood. Her first appearance, at the age of 14 years, was in New York. Augustine Daly engaged her for leading roles from 1879 to 1899. She appeared in many Shakespearean roles.

Artillery Active Along British Front. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The British official statement issued Sunday night reads:

"There was some activity south of Armentieres last night. The enemy made use of heavy rifle, machine gun and artillery fire.

"To-day there has been rather more artillery activity than usual opposite Hulluch. Our bombardment south of Frelingheim caused a serious fire in the enemy's lines. The artillery on both sides has been active about Ypres."

Described.

"Do you know Miss De Style?"

"Yes."

"Is she pretty?"

"Well, she is what you might call a near beauty."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The man who knows most about his business forgets it when an official investigation is going forward.

There are many people long on expectations who are most certain to be short on essentials.

good enquiry from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat today, and as high as 63s 3d was paid for No. 1 northern for shipment to London, but the volume of business done was small owing to the increasing scarcity of ocean freight room and the fact that rates for tramp vessels from Portland to United Kingdom ports have advanced 1s 3d per quarter.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 1,518 cattle, 1,508 hogs, 498 sheep and lambs, and 66 calves.

Butchers' Cattle.

Choice heavy steers at \$7.75 to \$8; choice butchers' cattle at \$7.40 to \$7.70; good at \$6.90 to \$7.25; medium at \$6.50 to \$6.85; common at \$5.50 to \$6; choice cows at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows at \$5.75 to \$6.15; medium cows at \$5 to \$5.50; common cows at \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners and cutters at \$3.25 to \$4.50; light bulls at \$4.25 to \$5; heavy bulls at \$5.75 to \$7.

Stockers and Feeders.

Choice feeders, 900 to 950 lbs., at \$6 to \$6.50; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.50; common stockers, steers and heifers at \$4 to \$4.75; yearlings, 200 to 350 lbs., at \$3.75 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.

Choice milkers and springers at \$90 to \$100; good cows at \$70 to \$85; common cows at \$45 to \$60.

Veal Calves.

Extra choice veal at \$10 to \$10.50; best veal calves at \$9 to \$9.60; good at \$7.25 to \$8.50; medium at \$5.75 to \$6.75; heavy fat calves at \$5.75 to \$7; common calves at \$4.75 to \$5.25; grassers at \$4 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Light sheep, \$7 to \$8.50; heavy sheep at \$5 to \$6.50; lambs at \$10 to \$11.75; cull lambs at \$6.75 to \$8.

Hogs.

Selects, fed and watered, at \$8.50; 50c is being deducted for heavy fat hogs, and thin, light hogs: \$2 off for hogs and \$4 off for stags from prices paid for selects.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—At the Montreal Stock Yards west end market, a feature of the trade today was the stronger feeling in the market for canning stock and prices scored an advance of 25c to 50c per hundred pounds, which was attributed to the somewhat limited supply coming forward, coupled with a good demand. Cows sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per hundred. Butchers' cattle, unchanged. A fairly active trade was done with sales of full loads of choice steers at \$7.75 to \$8 per hundred pounds. The market for bulls was stronger, with prices ranging up to \$6.75 for choice stock.

The tone of the market for lambs was steady and prices show no change, as compared with a week ago. Sheep stronger, 25c higher. Ewes sold at \$6.75 per hundred pounds. Calves strong, 4c to 1c per pound higher. Milk-fed calves sold at 9 1/2c to 10c and grass-fed at 5c to 6 1/2c per pound. Hogs were firm.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; active, prime steers, \$8.50 to \$9; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butchers, \$6.75 to \$8.50; heifers, \$5.75 to \$7.55; cows, \$3.40 to \$7; bulls, \$4.50 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$7; stock heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; fresh cows and springers, steady, \$50 to \$95.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; active, heavy and mixed, \$17.25; yorkers, \$7 to \$7.25; pigs, \$7; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.40; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000 head; active, lambs, \$7 to \$11.15; yearlings, \$6 to \$9.75; wethers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; ewes, \$4 to \$7.75; sheep, mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.

Leatherback Turtle.

A marine creature hard to keep alive in captivity is the leatherback turtle. The leatherback is a sea turtle, and it is the biggest of all the turtles. It grows to weigh a thousand pounds or more, six or eight times as much as a man.

Quite the Contrary.

"Does your wife husband your resources?"

"Not while she's trying to husband our daughters."

Good luck is but another name for common sense.

A Year of World War

ONE may get a swift comprehension of the results of the year's warfare in Europe by viewing the contrasts between the situation now and a year ago this time. On the western front slight progress has been made by the Allies, and there is an ever increasing weakness observable in the German artillery. The opposing lines in France and Belgium remain practically where they were at the beginning of 1915. However, this line of about 400 miles in length has been altered but little. Hostilities between Italy and Austria began in May, and in October Bulgaria invaded Serbia.

The uselessness of the German navy was apparent at the beginning of the year. The strongest squadron afloat, that of Captain Spee, comprising five cruisers, had been wiped out in the south Pacific ocean in December. A few cruisers were sailing in African waters and in the Pacific, raiding British commerce. Of these the Dresden was sunk early in the year, and the Prince Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm were interned at Newport News. Finally on Jan. 24 Vice-Admiral Beatty routed the German raiding squadron in the North Sea.

Throughout the winter and spring the submarine operations furnished the chief elements of public interest in the war. However, the situation on the Russian frontier began to take on new and striking phases.

The Russian chief, with his centre held to the Vistula west of Warsaw, sent an army to strike Koenigsberg, on the Baltic sea. Still another Russian force was operating toward the westward on the southern border of East Prussia, aiming to flank the German position before Warsaw. Making a fierce lunge on the Warsaw front early in February for a feint, the German general Von Hindenburg threw a column into East Prussia, surprising the Russians. This move compelled the Russians to abandon their attempts in East Prussia, and by the end of the month the Germans had pushed the foe across the Russian border.

Meanwhile interest in the movements on the eastern frontier was enlarged by the developments southward, involving most directly Russia and Austria. The Allies under the leadership of Great Britain attempted in February to open up Constantinople for Russia. The movement began by a bombardment of the Dardanelles in February by Allied warships. This failed, but in March another and more powerful fleet opened fire on the Turkish forts along shore. The ships were roughly handled, three battleships being sunk and two put out of action.

This eastward sweep of the Germans promised important developments far to the north. Austria, however, had been confronted by a new foe far to the south and west of the scene of her energies thus far. May 24th the king of Italy declared war on Austria; hostilities were begun, and the Italians set out to capture Trieste. They crossed the Isonzo river, upon which Goritz is situated,

November.

7. Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean; 208 lives lost.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

January.

13. The Allies began to retreat south of the Aisne at Soissons, abandoning five miles of trenches.
14. Allies withdrew south of the Aisne, losing 5,000 prisoners and many guns.
10. Beginning of British attacks at Neuve Chapelle, France.
- 12-13. French attacks and German counter-attacks continued at Neuve Chapelle, with heavy losses.

March.

22. Germans recaptured Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges mountains. They repulsed an attack by Allies along the Ypres canal with asphyxiating gas and crossed that barrier to the west side.
30. German artillery at Nieuport, Belgium, bombarded Dunkirk, France, at 22 miles range.

September.

25. Great drive of the Allies from the French seacoast to Verdun. Heavy capture of guns reported and 20,000 unwounded prisoners. German front broken five miles in length at Loos, La Bassée and Souchez, and 25 miles in the Champagne.
28. Allies continued western drive.

November.

18. Allies held joint war council in Paris.

SOUTHERN WAR ZONE

February.

3. Turks estimated at 12,000 attacked British guards along Suez canal south of Ismailia, Egypt, and were defeated.
24. Allied fleet bombarded Turkish forts guarding the sea entrance to Constantinople.

April.

25. Allied troops landed on the shore of the Dardanelles under fire from the Turkish guns.

May.

22. Italy made formal proclamation of war.
25. Austrian navy and airships attacked Italy's coast. Italian troops seized Austrian territory.

June.

7. Italian troops, led by General Cadorna, forced the important river Isonzo in advance toward Trieste, Austria.
9. Italians captured Monfalcone, an important strategic town northwest of Trieste.

August.

3. Italy sent an ultimatum to Turkey.
5. Austrians launched counterattacks on the Italian line at Goritz.

September.

19. Turkish artillery drove the allied troops from their works on the Dardanelles.
22. Bulgaria mobilized her army.

October.

3. Russia sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding dismissal of German officers, etc.
5. Greece protested against the landing of troops at Salonica to defend Serbia.
7. Austro-German forces under General von Mackensen invaded Serbia. Bulgaria sent 24-hour ultimatum to Serbia.

13. General von Mackensen's German troops captured Siedice, cutting the Warsaw-Moscow railway.

19. Novo Georgievsk, the second greatest Russian fortress in Poland, with its garrison, estimated at from 40,000 to 85,000 men, captured by General von Beseler's German army.

September.

4. Germans captured Grodno and advanced on Riga.

November.

8. Germans after desperate attempts to reach city abandoned important positions in front of Riga.

MINOR WAR EVENTS

January.

26. The German Government ordered the seizure of private stores of corn, wheat, and flour.

February.

15. Germany informed the United States that she would insist on maintaining the war zone in the English channel.

March.

1. England announced her intention to stop all ships to and from the seaports of Germany.
14. The German cruiser Dresden, which survived the battle of Falkland islands, sunk in battle with a British fleet near San Juan Fernandez island, off Chili.

July.

8. Germany replied to note of the United States (June 10), promising to safeguard Americans under their own flag.

August.

4. Great Britain sent notes to the United States upholding her blockade.
24. Berlin informed Washington that the killing of Americans on the Arabic was not intentional.

September.

1. German ambassador announced that liners would not be sunk by submarines without warning unless they resisted or attempted to escape.
8. German airships raided London, injuring 84 persons and killing 20.

October.

5. Germany disavowed the sinking of the Arabic and agreed to pay indemnity.
13. Fifty-five killed and 114 injured in London by Zeppelin attack.

December.

11. London recruiting offices crowded with volunteers under the Lord Derby plan.

CANADA AT WAR

January.

11. Orders were issued at Ottawa for the mobilization of a third contingent.
15. The Princess Pats distinguished themselves in a violent action at Deadman's Alley, near Ypres, Flanders.
25. Canada's first base hospital for soldiers in England opened at Clevedon.

February.

16. First Canadian troops went into the trenches in France.

March.

10. Canadian troops distinguished themselves in battle of Neuve Chapelle.
17. The Militia Department issued orders for the recruiting of a fourth contingent of 25,000 men.

April.

General News of 1915

THE great events of war so immensely shadowed other outside of military political affairs. The United States big disaster, the Eastland Chicago. The chief accident were the Queenston two mining camp mishaps. Premier Borden's England and the honors there formed an interesting New Year and Birthday riched Canada to the extent "Sirs."

January.

1. The honor of K. C. conferred on Hon. G. and Hon. Clifford Sifton. C. M. G. on G. C. J. and Surgeon Maj.-Gen. H. S. Holt, F. X. Lemire, Clive Phillips Woolley. Price were made Knightholds.
9. Arthur K. Griffin of T. lege awarded Rhode ship.
13. Twelve thousand persons killed and twenty the injured by an earthquake occurred over an area square miles in Italy. towns were destroyed.
15. Five members of the Cutcheon Bros., really were arrested in Toronto Calgary on charges of acy.

Official report on Marn affair issued at dia, charges deliberated on part of revolutionists.

30. Harry Symons, K.C., Hughes were found charges arising out of Life failure.

February.

1. Canada agreed to pay indemnity for American hunters killed by the Buffalo.
2. Warner Von Horn, an American, blew up a the C. P. R. at St. Cr Que.
5. The Ontario Government an inquiry into the situation in the Province.
8. Charles A. Massey, of killed by Carrie Dav mestic.

Twenty-one mine: drowned in a mine dis Nainaimo, B.C.

11. Finance Minister White his war budget requiring a 7 1/2 percent increase on imports and imposing direct stamp taxes.
20. A special war tax of on the dollar was announced Ontario Government.
27. Carrie Davies, acquitted of murder of C. Massey.

March.

4. Tri-weekly steamer war supplies between and France established ish Admiralty.
- Dr. C. K. Robinson ac

the scene of her energies thus far. May 24th the king of Italy declared war on Austria; hostilities were begun, and the Italians set out to capture Trieste. They crossed the Isonzo river, upon which Goritz is situated, entering upon the campaign which held them upon the Isonzo all summer and fall.

Turkey has acted on the defensive in Europe, but in Asia threatened the Suez canal. Attacks aimed at the canal failed, but early in December the British were forced to withdraw near Bagdad.

Bulgarian troops, supported by Germans and Austrians, defeated the Serbian army during October and November, opening rail communication from the Danube to the Bosphorus.

WAR ON THE SEA

January.

1. British battleship Formidable sunk in the English channel by German submarine or a mine; over 600 drowned.
24. In a German naval attack on the English coast the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk, with about 700 of her crew, and other vessels destroyed by Vice-Admiral Beatty.

February.

4. German admiralty declared a war zone in the English channel after February 18.
18. German war zone decree went into effect.

March.

18. British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk during a naval attack in the Dardanelles.
28. German submarine U-28 torpedoed British ships Falaba and Aguilla in St. George's channel; 68 passengers and 70 sailors lost.

April.

26. French steamer Leon Gambetta torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the strait of Otranto; 500 seamen drowned.

May.

7. The Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, Munster coast, Ireland. Out of 2,104 persons on board 1,100 were lost.
13. British battleship Goliath torpedoed in the Dardanelles, with loss of 500 lives.
25. British battleship Triumph torpedoed in the Dardanelles.
28. British battleship Majestic sunk by a torpedo in the Dardanelles.

June.

17. Italian submarine Medusa torpedoed by an Austrian submarine.
30. British Admiralty steamer Armenian, with Americans in her crew, torpedoed off the British coast; 22 Americans lost.

July.

7. Italian cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic sea.

August.

8. British submarine sank the Turkish battleship Barbarossa in the sea of Marmora.
14. British transport Royal Edward sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean sea; loss of nearly 1,000 lives.
19. A German submarine torpedoed the White Star liner Arabic off Cape Clear, Ireland; many Canadians on board.

October.

23. German cruiser Prinz Adalbert sunk by British submarine; crew of 557 nearly all lost.

5. Greece protested against the landing of troops at Salonica to defend Serbia.
7. Austro-German forces under General von Mackensen invaded Serbia. Bulgaria sent 24-hour ultimatum to Serbia.
8. Germans recaptured Belgrade, capital of Serbia.
11. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
28. A general attack by Italians at Goritz failed after an all-day struggle.

November.

6. Bulgarians captured Nish, great railway centre in Serbia.
24. Germans and Austrians captured Mitrovitz and Pristina, Serbia.

December.

1. British withdrew before superior force of Turks near Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
2. Germans and Austrians captured Monastir, Serbia.
10. Allied troops in Greece fell back on Salonica.
20. British troops withdrew from the Anzac lines and Snola Bay.
22. Turks began march on Egypt.

RUSSIAN FRONTIER

January.

5. Russian forces were south of the Carpathian mountains invading Hungary.
28. A large Russian army was advancing on the Russian border against Koenigsberg, a German fortified city in East Prussia.

February.

3. Germans checked in a desperate attack on Russian lines at Bolimow, before Warsaw.
7. Germans, by a forced march, turned the Russian flank at Johannesburg, in East Prussia, forcing the enemy to retreat back to Russian territory.
8. Germans in Russia cut the railroad behind the retreating Russian army. North of Augustowo the Russians deserted their positions east of the Masurian lakes.
24. Germans stormed and captured Przasnysz, Poland, an important Russian post north of Warsaw.

March.

22. The Austrian fortress of Przemyśl, in Galicia, surrendered to the Russian army after a gallant and prolonged defense. About 50,000 armed Austrians were among the trophies.
26. Russians recaptured Przasnysz, in Poland, north of Warsaw.

April.

8. Russians advanced through Bostok pass, piercing the Austrian lines in the Carpathians.

May.

14. Austro-Germans recaptured Jaroslav, on the west bank of San river, Galicia, forcing the Russians to abandon the Carpathian mountains.

June.

3. Germans, led by General von Mackensen, recaptured Przemyśl, Galicia, which the Russians had occupied March 22, after a siege of 20 days.
23. Lemberg, Galicia, recaptured by Austrians after ten months' occupation by Russians.

July.

15. Germans again captured the post of Przasnysz, 50 miles north of Warsaw.
20. Austrians captured Radom, 57 miles south of Warsaw.

August.

5. German army captured Warsaw, after campaign which lasted over eight months. The Russian garrison retreated east of the Vistula.

10. Canadian troops distinguished themselves in battle of Neuve Chapelle.

17. The Militia Department issued orders for the recruiting of a fourth contingent of 25,000 men. April.

24. Canadian troops at St. Julien Ypres saved the day when Germans attacked with poisonous gases.

May.

5. Colonel Lord Brooke appointed to command Ontario infantry brigade at the front.

26. Canadian and Indian troops repulsed a severe attack at Richebourg.

28. Ontario Government announces establishment of a hospital for Canadians in England.

June.

8. Major-Gen. Hughes announced another call for 35,000 recruits.

11. The second Canadian division arrived in France.

July.

20. Ontario Government announced a gift of \$500,000 for machine guns.

21. Forty million dollar Canadian loan floated in New York.

25. D. A. Thomas arrived in Ottawa to reorganize munitions methods.

September.

2. King George and Lord Kitchener reviewed the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe.

19. Last battalions of Canadian second division reached France.

October.

29. Announcement made at Ottawa that 100,000 more men would be recruited.

November.

29. J. W. Flavelle was appointed head of the new Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa.

Donizetti and Coffee.

Donizetti, composer of "Lucia di Lammermoor," sought inspiration in the coffee-pot. It would be interesting to know accurately the total amount of coffee this erratic genius managed to consume during his short career. It was his habit to shut himself up in his room with writing materials and three or four coffee-pots full of steaming coffee. When these were emptied he ordered in three or four more and, these disposed of in their turn, another three or four. His biographer says that the amount of coffee he drank was "fabulous," and one can well believe it. The effect on his once fine constitution was deplorable. His face shriveled and turned yellow, his lips became black, and with the inevitable breakdown of his nervous system his genius fell rapidly into premature decay.

Jaggery Sugar.

Though a Tamil poem enumerates 800 ways in which the Palmyra palm may be used, one of its most interesting uses is the production of a sugar called jaggery. This is the result of boiling down the fresh juice and is one of the chief sugars of South India. Four or five quarts per tree per day is the yield for four or five months. Once in every three years the sap drawing process is omitted, as otherwise the tree would die. The tree begins to yield at fifteen years and continues for about fifty years. The female tree yields about twice as much sap as the male. Three quarts of this sap make one pound of sugar or jaggery, which is the chief sugar used by the poor classes of India.—Argonaut.

March.

4. Tri-weekly steamer war supplies between and France established Admiralty.
- Dr. C. K. Robinson announced murder of Blanche Yorworth, Ont., on July 8.
15. Great Britain issued order-in-council cutting outside trade with Germany refused to modify the blockade.
13. Harry Kendall Thaw after long fight for life.
18. Premier Scott of Sas announced legislation bars of the province 1915.
22. Fifty miners were killed by an avalanche carrying a bunk house at Howe Sound.
- Major-Gen. Robertson, Chief of British General Staff.
24. Austrians drilling in France were rounded up by the Ontario Government.
23. Provincial Commission in Ontario liquor law and shops closed at 7 o'clock.
31. King George abolished liquor in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the duration of the war.
- April.
6. Town of Comaplix, B.C., out by fire.
8. An unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate the Egyptian King.
14. Thirteen persons were injured in a street accident in Detroit, Mich.
15. Dominion Parliament opened.
18. J. D. Flavelle, W. S. Fred Dane, G. T. Smith, John Ayeart appointed License Commissioners.
27. A. De Witt Foster, Kings, N.S., resigned as a result of horse purchases.

May.

3. The Dominion Cabin restrictions on grain exports to the U. S.
7. The Princess Theatre, destroyed by fire with a loss of \$100,000.
9. Lord Mersey appointed to succeed Lord Curzon as Governor-General of India.
13. The Roblin Ministry in Manitoba, and T. C. McArthur to form a Cabinet.
15. Portuguese rebel squad killed Lisbon, killing persons.
25. The new Coalition Cabinet formed in England.
27. Sir Henry Jackson, Lord Fisher as first sea Lord of the Admiralty. Baron von Polenz, a German spy, arrested in Montreal.

June.

2. The King's birthday celebrated the following day. Baronet, Sir Gilbert P. P.; K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel Hendrie and Chancellor of McGill; C.M.G., Vice-Chancellor Gordon of Queens University, Stephen; I. S. R. B. Deane and F. H. Knights Bachelor, H. Hon. E. Bowring, Heaton, J. C. Eaton, a Fraser.
6. Sub-Lieut. Warneford, a Zeppelin near Ghent.
8. W. J. Bryan resigns Secretary of the Cabinet as mark of disapproval of Wilson's policy.
11. Emil Nerlich was accused of treason charged.
18. Sir Robert Borden inaugurated Canadian Camp at Shorncliffe.
19. Hon. Louis Coderre resigned as Canadian Secretaryship.

General News of 1915

The great events of the world war so immensely overshadowed other news that outside of military and political affairs little attracted the attention of the United States had over the Eastland horror in the chief accidents in Canada the Queenston wreck and the camp mishaps in the Premier Borden's visit to and the honors he received and an interesting event and Birthday Honors enlivened to the extent of thirty.

January.

Honor of K. C. M. G. was conferred on Hon. G. H. Perley on Clifford Sifton, that of G. on G. C. J. Desbarats on Maj.-Gen. Fiset, and Holt, F. X. Lemieux, Capt. Phillips Wooley and Wm. were made Knights Bachelor.

R. K. Griffin of Trinity Colawarded Rhodes Scholar.

One thousand persons were killed and twenty thousand injured by an earthquake which covered over an area of 3,000 miles in Italy. Many were destroyed.

Members of the firm of McEon Bros., realty agents, arrested in Toronto and charged on charges of conspiracy.

Special report on Kouragata affair issued at Delhi, in charges deliberate attempt of revolutionists.

Symons, K.C., and Dr. were found guilty on charges arising out of the Union failure.

February.

A group agreed to pay \$15,000 bounty for American ducks killed by troops near the border.

Ernst von Horn, a German-Canadian, blew up a bridge on the P. R. at St. Croix River.

Ontario Government ordered inquiry into the whole nickel industry in the Province.

James A. Massey, of Toronto, charged by Carrie Davies, a doctor.

Twenty-one miners were killed in a mine disaster near the border, B.C.

The Minister White tabled the budget requiring a horizontal increase of 7½ per cent. on ports and imposing several stamp taxes.

A special war tax of one mill on liquor was announced by the Ontario Government.

Charles Davies, acquitted in Toronto of murder of Charles A. ...

March.

A weekly steamer service for supplies between Canada and America established by British Admiralty.

K. Robinson acquitted of murder of Blanche York at Tam-

22. Gen. De Wet found guilty of treason at Bloemfontein, South Africa, and sentenced to six months in prison.
22. Michael O'Leary decorated with V.C. by King George.
24. Canada Temperance Act carried in Perth County.

A Commission was appointed to inquire into the graft charges in Manitoba.

29. Premier Borden sailed for England.

July.

2. U. S. Senate Chamber damaged by pro-German bomb.
- W. F. Garland, M.P. for Carleton, resigned his seat as a result of the war scandals.

3. J. P. Morgan was shot and wounded by Dr. Eric Muentzer, alias Frank Holt, at Glen Cove, L.I. Holt later killed himself.

4. Lord Fisher appointed chairman of British Inventions Board.
- Four Wallaceburg, Ont., residents drowned in Lake St. Clair when motorboat was swamped.

6. Six persons were killed in a cordite factory explosion near Montreal.

7. Sixteen picnickers were killed and eighty injured when a trolley car carrying Toronto Sunday school excursions left the track at Queenston, Ont.

13. First train left Toronto for Winnipeg via Cochrane and the National Transcontinental Ry.

15. Sir James Aikins accepted leadership of Manitoba Conservatives.

21. Alberta voted for the prohibition of liquor, to go into effect July 1, 1916.

22. The London & Port Stanley Ry., Ontario's first Hydro-Radial, was officially opened.

24. Steamer Eastland turned turtle at dock in Chicago. One thousand excursionists were drowned.

30. Lieut. Charles Becker electrocuted at Sing Sing for murder of Gambler Rosenthal.

31. Mrs. Nancy Job found murdered in home at Kingston. A. E. Scuddard arrested.

August.

1. Premier Borden received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris.

3. Twenty-five lives were lost in floods at Erie, Pa.

5. Five Torontonians drowned at Utterson when motor ran off bridge.

6. Norris Government swept Manitoba in elections, 40 seats to 5.

30. Ex-Premier Roblin, Dr. W. H. Montague, James Howden, and G. R. Coldwell arrested in Winnipeg charged with conspiracy to defraud.

September.

1. Balloting on church union began in the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

9. The U. S. demanded the recall of Austrian Ambassador Dumba.

10. Anglo-French Commission arrived in New York to float big loan.

25. Three persons perished in a fire in a sash factory in Montreal.

October.

7. Major Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Pats entered appeal for divorce on statutory grounds.

12. W. R. Travers, former president of the defunct Farmers' Bank, released from prison.

- Miss Edith Cavill executed by Germans in Belgium.

13. Ontario License Commissioners ordered bars closed at 8 p.m.

18. Sir Edward Carson resigned from the British Cabinet.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."

—Mrs. FRED BEHNKE, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."

—Mrs. THOS. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."

—Miss IRENE FROELICHER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Necrology of 1915

OUTSIDE of war casualties the obituary list of notable men during 1915 is not an imposing one. Canada's greatest loss has been the death of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the last remaining father of Confederation.

Vicar-General of Toronto Roman Catholic archdiocese, died in Toronto, aged 71.

14. John W. Harper, noted publisher, in New York; aged 84.

Paul Armstrong, playwright, in New York; aged 46.

September.

9. Albert G. Spalding, baseball veteran and sporting goods manufacturer, at Point Loma, Cal.; aged 65.

10. Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville, ex-Premier of Quebec, died at Montreal, aged 93.

11. Sir William Van Horne, former President of the C. P. R., died in

between Canada
rance established by Brit-
miralty.

K. Robinson acquitted of
r of Blanche York at Tam-
Ont., on July 8, 1914.
Britain issued a sweeping
n-council cutting off all
trade with Germany and
to modify the war zone
de.

Kendall Thaw acquitted
ong fight for liberty.
er Scott of Saskatchewan
aced legislation closing the
f the province on July 1.

miners were killed when
valanche carried away a
house at Howe Sound, B.C.
Gen. Robertson appointed
of British General Staff.
ans drilling in Toronto
ounded up by the police.
o Government appointed a
cial Commission to admin-
liquor law and ordered
closed at 7 o'clock.
George abolished the use
or in the Royal Household
e duration of the war.

April.
of Comaplix, B.C., wiped
fire.
nsuccessful attempt was
to assassinate the Sultan of

en persons were killed and
ured in a street car acci-
a Detroit, Mich.
ion Parliament prorogued.
Flavelle, W. S. Dingman,
Dane, G. T. Smith, and
Ayearst appointed Ontario
e Commissioners.

Witt Foster, M.P. for
N.S., resigned his seat as
lt of horse purchase scan-

May.
Dominion Cabinet placed
tions on grain and forage
s to the U. S.
Princess Theatre, Toronto,
yed by fire with loss of
100.

Mersey appointed to probe
oing of Lusitania.
oblin Ministry resigned in
oba, and T. C. Norris was
to form a Cabinet.

guese rebel squadron bom-
b Lisbon, killing several
is.

ew Coalition Cabinet was
id in England.

lenry Jackson succeeded
Fisher as first sea lord of
imilarity.

von Polenz, a Cobalt mag-
arrested in Montreal as a

June.

ing's birthday honors in-
l the following Canadians:
et, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.
.C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. J. S.
ie and Chancellor Peterson
Gill; C.M.G., Vice-Chancel-
ordon of Queens and Com-
er Stephens; I. S. O., Capt.
Deane and F. H. Gisborne;
its Bachelor, H. B. Ames,
E. Bowring, Henry Dray-
I. C. Eaton, and C. F.
r.

detut. Warneford destroyed
pelin near Ghent.

Bryan resigns seat in U. S.
et as mark of disapproval
lson's policy.

Nerlich was acquitted at
to of treason charges.
obert Borden inspected the
lian Camp at Shorncliffe.
Louis Coderre resigned the
lian Secretaryship of State.

13. Ontario License Commissioners ordered bars closed at 8 p.m.
18. Sir Edward Carson resigned from the British Cabinet.
19. Major-Gen. Monro succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton at the Dardanelles.
29. The Briand Cabinet was reorganized.
D. A. Thomas, after reorganizing the Canadian Shell Committee, left for England.

- November.**
1. President Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Galt was officially announced.
19. Portuguese Cabinet resigned.
21. The Canadian War Loan was offered to the public, and doubly subscribed in record time.
22. Five buildings were destroyed by an explosion at the powder plant at Nobel, Ont.
24. Rev. J. A. Macdonald resigned the editorship of The Toronto Globe.
25. Herbert L. Samuel entered the British Cabinet.

- December.**
1. Speaker Sproule of the Commons; John Milne, Hamilton; C. P. Beaubien, Montreal, and Hon. John MacLean, P.E.I., were appointed to the Senate.
2. Four Hamburg-American Line officials were convicted in New York of coaling German war-ships.
5. Henry Ford and his "peace pilgrims" sailed from New York on the Oscar II.
6. Three workmen were killed by an explosion in the Greey machine shop in Toronto.
9. Albert Sevigny named as next Speaker of the Commons.
10. Gen. Sir J. Willcocks resigned his command as head of Indian Corps.
12. Yuan Shi Kai was elected Emperor of China.
14. Gen. Smith Dorrien appointed to command British troops in Africa.
15. Hon. W. J. Bowen succeeded Sir Richard McBride as Premier of British Columbia.
15. Gen. Douglas Haig succeeded General French in command of the British forces on the western front.

Teacher Unsatisfactory.

"Why did you take Elnora away from school, Aunt Mandy?" a lady asked her cook one day.

Aunt Mandy sniffed scornfully.

"'Cause de teacher ain't satisfactory tuh me, Mis' Mally. What you reckon she tell dat chile yistidy? She 'low dat IV spell four, when even a idjut 'ud know dat it spell ivy."—Normal In-structor.

Reflex Benefit.

"Don't be so hard on the cynic. He fills a useful office."

"I'd like to know what!"

"Why, his sneering disbelief in the domestic virtues makes other people spur up and practice them."

Three Legged Stools.

In ancient times it was the custom for disputants in philosophy and for priests and sibyls when rendering oracles to be seated on three legged seats.

The arrow that pierces the eagle's breast is often made of his own feathers.

posing one. Canada's great-
est loss has been the death
of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the last
remaining father of Confederation.
Another important man who disap-
pears from Canadian affairs was Sir
Sandford Fleming.

January.

9. Hon. Geo. A. Clare, M.P. for S. Waterloc, died at Preston, Ont., aged 61.
10. Marshall P. Wilder, humorist and author, at St. Paul, Minn.; aged 55.
12. W. H. Rowley, ex-President of the C. M. A., died suddenly in Toronto, aged 64.
17. Gen. A. M. Stoessel, noted in the defense of Port Arthur in 1904-5, at Petrograd; aged 67.

February.

4. Lieut. Wm. Sharpe, of Ottawa, killed while flying at Shoreham, Eng.
12. Fanny Crosby, blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.

March.

20. Charles Francis Adams, historian and publicist, in Washington; aged 80.
21. Colonel F. D. Farquhar killed in action while leading Princess Pats at St. Elol.

April.

7. F. Hopkinson Smith, author and artist, in New York city; aged 76.
24. Lieut.-Col. Hart McHaig killed in action at St. Julien, aged 46.

May.

2. James Stewart Tupper, eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper, at Oxford, Eng., aged 63.
17. Miss Alice Fitzgibbon, Canadian literary and social worker in Toronto.
31. John W. Alexander, portrait artist, former president of the National Academy of Design, in New York city; aged 59.

June.

17. Lieut. R. A. Warneford, killed at Buc, France, by fall in aeroplane.
- Lieut.-Col. Campbell Becher, of London, Ont., killed in action, aged 42.
20. A. R. Clarke, Toronto manufacturer, died in London as a result of injuries in the Lusitania disaster, aged 56.
25. Rafael Joseffy, celebrated pianist, in New York city; aged 63.
29. O'Donovan Rossa (Jeremiah O'Donovan), Irish patriot leader, in New York city; aged 84.

July.

2. General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, after several terms and deposed by Madero, in Paris; aged 85.
22. Sir Sandford Fleming, railway pioneer engineer, scientist, died at Halifax, aged 88.

August.

5. Maarten Maartens, Dutch novelist, in Zeist, Holland; aged 57.
13. Monsignor Joseph J. McCann,

A large assortment of Ebony and Ivory Toilet Goods for the Xmas trade at WALLACE'S Limited, the leading drug store.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the

Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

- ville, ex-Premier of Quebec, died at Montreal, aged 93.
11. Sir William Van Horn, former President of the C. P. R., died in Montreal, aged 72.
21. Anthony Comstock, New York's moral censor, at Summit, N. J.; aged 71.
26. James Keir Hardie, British socialist leader, died in Glasgow.

October.

29. Sir Charles Tupper, former Prime Minister of Canada, died in his home at Bexley Heath, Eng., aged 94. He was the last of the Fathers of Confederation.
- Donald Guthrie, ex-M.P., died in Guelph, aged 74 years.
31. Blanche Walsh, actress, in Cleveland, O.; aged 42.

November.

1. Herman Ridder, German-American editor, in New York; aged 64.
- Lewis Waller, noted English actor, aged 55.
- Sir A. W. Rucker, British scientist in London, aged 67.
4. Mrs. Lillian Massey Treble, Toronto, philanthropist, died in California.
14. Booker T. Washington, negro leader and educator, at Tuckee-gee, Ala.; aged 57.
19. S. R. Hesson, pioneer and former Mayor of Stratford, aged 86.
28. Alexander Laird, former General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, died in Toronto, aged 62.

December.

9. Stephen Phillips, noted English poet and dramatist, in London, aged 48.

Rats in French Trenches.

There is a plague of rats along the British and French lines in Flanders and France. A soldier describes the invasion as "worse than the Germans" in a letter, which adds:

"Trenches, communications, fields, woods, houses, cellars, and barns are choked with them. We have them holding congresses at night in the busiest roads and giving concerts by day in the most crowded villages. We literally march on top of them.

"They are beginning to be tortured by hunger, and the shortage of food makes them capable of anything. The other morning I saw a cyclist whose tires had been half devoured by a platoon of rats.

"Woe to the man who gets to sleep with a morsel of chocolate in his trousers! He will wake up to find himself without his chocolate and almost without his trousers."

Explained.

"Always thought you were too lazy to run like this for a car, old man."
"It's all right, old top. Laziness runs in our family."

The man that loves and laughs must
sure do well.—Pope.

An Up to Date Reason.

"Phyllis, will you marry me?"
"Thank you, George; it cannot be."
"And what's the reason, do you say?"
"Sirloin is too high today."

Tender Hearted.

"Why did she refuse him?"
"She said she was really too fond of him to care to see him married."

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

THE FURNITURE SEASON

Comfortable and tasty Furniture is always in Season, but just at this time when everyone is staying indoors how a new piece of Furniture will bring cheer to the home.

Let us help you make home more attractive to young and old by showing you our complete stock of

**BEDROOM SUITES, DINING ROOM SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES.**

and many odd pieces for the living room, hall, kitchen or den.

Special Prices.

Many articles are specially priced at this time.
Watch for the Red Tag.

The Gibbard Furniture Co.
Limited.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,245,140
Total Deposits.....62,729,163
Total Assets.....86,190,464

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, **E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.**

Yarker Branch, **L. B. SHOREY, Mgr.**

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM LANDS.

Under and by Virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Law Office of John English in the town of Napanee, on Monday, the 24th day of January, A.D., 1916 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

All and singular those certain parcels or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Ernestown, in the county of Leppox and Addington and Province of Ontario, and being composed of the east half of lot number one, in the second concession of said township (save and except a part of said land lying north of travelled road crossing said lot heretofore conveyed for school house purposes) containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less. Also the north part of the east half of lot number one, in the first concession of the said township and which may be better known and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of said lot number one, thence running southerly along the eastern boundary of said lot, fourteen chains and eighty-eight links, thence westerly along a line parallel to the northern boundary of said lot a distance of nine chains and seventy-two links more or less to the centre line of said lot, thence northerly along said centre line fourteen chains and eighty-two

TEMPERANCE REVIEW

Rural Ontario is against the liquor traffic. It did not need the recent Local Option contests to prove this, but the latest results showing Local Option established in a number of additional villages and townships at a time when one would almost imagine that the favorable field had already been covered, reveal how strong temperance opinion in rural Ontario really is.

Even more significant in this year's contests are the majorities polled in favor of Local Option in such urban centres as Brantford, where the majority was nearly one thousand, Belleville, Port Arthur, Sarnia and Woodstock.

The fact that owing to the three-fifths clause, Local Option is not actually in force in these cities in spite of these majorities, brings out another vital aspect of the situation.

The victories this year, whereby over fifty licenses were wiped out instead of only four eliminated last year by Local Option prove the contention that public opinion against the liquor traffic has stiffened up considerably owing to the war. At the same time, the saving of 90 licenses this year by the three fifths clause and the total of 500 licenses in the province saved by this means, indicate that this strong public opinion against the liquor traffic has not adequate facilities to express itself.

Local Option under the three-fifths clause, successful as it has been this year as in the past, will not accomplish what the people of Ontario want done, —making the Province dry.

It is generally recognized alike by friend and foe of the liquor traffic, that the movement for Provincial prohibition will be strengthened, and developments along this line within the

LETTERS FROM NAPANEE BOYS

Somewhere in Flanders,
Dec. 7th, 1915.

Dear Brother,—

I wish to have my thanks conveyed to all the brothers for the lovely box of sweets and tobacco, and my appreciation is beyond words. I am well and in the best of spirits, and the way I figure it out we will spend our Xmas in the trenches, but may spend New Year's at corp. rest camp.

Wishing you all a Very Merry Xmas and prospects for a Brighter and Happier New Year.

Brother in Love,

ART LAUGHLIN.

Belgium, 12-10-15.

Argyll Lodge 212, I.O.O.F.

Dear Brothers,—Your Christmas box arrived in good condition. "Many thanks." At times like these it is good to know you are remembered.

The continuous rain keeps this country like a swamp. It is useless trying to describe the mud.

All the towns on our side of the trenches are riddled by German shells and the ones they hold by ours. They seem to watch each other and shell every movement.

The most flourishing business in these towns are the estauvuets (bar-rooms). They flourish everywhere.

Would write more, but are not supposed to give any information, and also have only a straw tick on the floor of a tent to write on.

Happy New Year to all.

Yours truly,

E. B. UNGAR.

Belgium, Nov. 30, '15.

Argyll Lodge No. 212, I.O.O.F.

Dear Brethren,—I received that wonderful Christmas parcel which the boys were good enough to send me, and I wish you to let them know how much I appreciate their thoughtfulness.

The circumstances here are very trying sometimes, and it cheers you up to know that you are not forgotten at home. That "Old Chum" tobacco hit just the right spot, because it is over fifteen months since I last smoked it. I had quite a lot of fun feeding a couple of my Belgium friends some of the Spearmint gum, as it is a novelty to them, never having seen gum of any sort before.

Well, I would like to tell you some of my experiences out here but it would not pass the censor so I guess they will have to wait. However I will write again soon and tell you some of the things which have happened out here, but for the present I will close.

Yours, fraternally,

P. U. LAIDLEY.

France and Belgium

Dec. 21st, 1915.

Mrs. W. B. Johnston,

Robert Street,

Box 547,

Napanee, Ont.

My Dear Mother and all:—

Thank Edith and Dorot Roy and all for cigarr write them as soon as first possible chance, moth this is all for this time, b a letter from you soon, s many thanks to all for Oh! I say mother tha made is excellent, it was treat. Well I will close fo ing all are well and enjo health and happiness. B and kisses so all. Bye-by

W. R. J

The Secretary Argyll Lodg
Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have this m ceived your very kind re I thank you very much, you that the contents are v able. It makes one feel gro that although you may be three thousand miles from you are not forgotten by I am having a very pleasur strenuous time here. We h ant trip across the Atla few things occurred of w tell you later, when I c This navy of ours is wonc should never forget what it for us all in this war, and the navy has won the war. get that in the future, and time comes we should do power to maintain it. I v to see the two destroyers c wards us in the Atlantic, c rate of nearly 50 miles an h exact spot, and at the ex agreed upon, not thirty sec or late. And they certain after us They are a vic craft, tremendous speed, an low of draft that it is prac possible to torpedo them. I danger of any German subn those wasps about. The G marine warfare is practical of the past. If a destroyer it's good night Mr. Subma Zeppelin is in about the sam not amounting to anyth damage to London was c count. We have an immens of over a thousand beds, at nearly all full most of the on the medical side at pr have nearly 150 patients each day. The run is about as at home, pneumonia, typ rheumatism, and various compla nts. There are tv medical officers and tw nurses on the staff. There i work, and as soon as som and are off another convoy hope it will soon be all over have a chance to return. I very wonderful and very The work here is very hard esting, and conditions very to live under, but "believe is no place like Canada, an ly Ontario. I could tell you perhaps it would not be i One thing I would like to the Red Cross Society, Branch, if I might, through they send the materials for (surgical) not made up. If bulk they can be made up a demands. The dressings at are all factory made. The make are all used in hospit are to small, some too large. thing is the need of pyjar

to number one, thence running southerly along the eastern boundary of said lot, fourteen chains and eighty-eight links, thence westerly along a line parallel to the northern boundary of said lot a distance of nine chains and seventy-two links more or less to the centre line of said lot, thence northerly along said centre line fourteen chains and eighty-two links more or less to the north boundary of said lot, thence easterly along said boundary, a distance of nine chains and seventy-two links more or less to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement fourteen and one-half acres, be the same more or less.

The following improvements are said to be upon the premises: frame house, barn, drive house, horse-stable and pig pen, hen-house, three wells and a never failing spring, an orchard of apples and cherry trees, a quantity of lumber, wood and well fenced.

It is seven miles from Napanee, school and church convenient.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to,

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for vendor,

Dated this 21st day of December, A.D., 1915.

4-d

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Christina Wagar, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1911, Section 56 and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Christina Wagar late of the township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of November A.D., 1915, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for William Henry Vannest, Executor of the last will and testament of the said Christina Wagar, deceased, on or before the 17th day of January A.D., 1916, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them. And further take notice that after the said 17th day of January, A.D., 1916, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they have not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE,

Solicitors for the said Executor.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1915



AFTER CHRISTMAS

We purpose putting in a new line of Optical Goods. Making many improvements in our OPTICAL Department. All the newest styles and ideas in Spectacle Ware will be shown and the best and most scientific methods used in testing your eyes.

Smith's Jewelry Store

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

done, —making the Province dry. It is generally recognized alike by friend and foe of the liquor traffic, that the movement for Provincial prohibition will be strengthened, and developments along this line within the next few months and especially at the impending Session of the Legislature, which will be watched with keenest interest.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

Is a non-partisan organization to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the province of Ontario.

The means which the Committee will employ to bring about this include the circulation and presentation to the Government of a Petition asking:

- 1.—That the Government prohibit the sale of liquor in the Province, or,
- 2.—In case the Government is not prepared to take such action without consulting the electorate, to submit a prohibitory law to a vote of the people for their approval. The Committee will seek, by all possible means to secure a favorable vote upon such referendum. The Committee pledges itself to conduct its work and prosecute its campaign on a strictly non-partisan basis.

The Petition will be circulated during the week beginning January 24th, 1916. Let everyone interested help in this Great Work. The Citizens' Committee of 50 for the County of Lennox and Addington. (6-b)

Knowledge is power, but it won't take the place of gasoline.

HEARTS OF LOVE.

Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many south sea islanders, but a real human heart with divine love in it beats with the same glow under all the patterns of all earth's thousand tribes.—Holmes.

BROWNS TREES

The best that can be grown. Who is our agent in your town?

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY,
Nurserymen, Limited,

Browns Nurseries, Welland Co., Ont.
50d

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale. There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at what is known as Whalen's Hotel, in the Village of Enterprize, by George Greer, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, 2nd February, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:—In the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario, and being composed of:—

First—The south half, and the north-east quarter of lot number fifty in the eighth concession, of the said Township of Camden, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, and being all of said lot, excepting that part thereof formerly owned by James Shean.

Second—The north-west quarter of lot number forty-eight, in the eighth concession, of the said Township of Camden, containing fifty acres be the same more or less.

The above are very desirable farm properties being well situated and having exceptional conveniences. The said lands will be sold either in block or separately to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

TERMS—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitor, and the balance on favorable terms. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

T. B. GERMAN,
Vendor's Solicitor, Napanee.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1915. 5-d

Robert Street,
Box 547,
Napanee, Ont.

My Dear Mother and all:—

I am quite well myself and hoping you are all the same, as I thought I should write you the second letter this week on account of the parcel you all so kindly sent to me.

Now Dear mother, I sincerely thank you, one and all for this lovely parcel for it makes me think that someone still thinks of me while in this infernal place. I am going to put on the socks you so kindly knitted for me the next change I make. I have got a lovely pair on at present that I just got from Dorothy.

Well, Mother, we just had another one of those beastly German gas attacks last night. It was something horrid, but at any rate the Germans made no headway whatever here, and they are at a complete standstill in the Balkans.

It will take us a long time to win this long battle, but you can all rest assured that we are still the top-notch and the victors of this infernal war. The bad weather we have here is a terrible menace to us all and the frost at times is quite bad here. But for all that our men are in good shape, and still maintain the same old English grit and spirit. We were not the beginners of this war, but I can safely say we shall be the finishers. It might be long and again I might not be one who shall see the finish. But after we are gone there will be just as good men left, but I would like to witness the finish of it, if it should then be my last day. We have lost some men I can assure you, mother, but still those who are gone will never be forgotten, and although it is hard for mothers and fathers to lose their boys, yet they should never swoon or grieve at their loss, for a man who has died for his country has died a "Brave Hero" whilst fulfilling his duty towards the safety of his country and his parents. It is hard for the news to be told to his parents, but it is better to die a "Brave Hero" in the face of your Country than to be a coward and be twitted after this war. The mere facts are that some men would rather be brought to do his duty than be a volunteer. The reason is this he is what is termed a slacker or has cold feet as the men say here, those names are to good for them. They evidently are afraid of a little lead or a piece of steel, but if they had seen half of what I have witnessed they would answer the Golden Call. I am not very much in the trenches myself now, I have so many trips to go there a week, but for all that we get just as many shells and shrapnel where I am as what is got in the trenches. When heavy shelling is on it is no use to go into a building because it only takes a 100 lb. shell High Explosive to wreck it, and if you are in it you may never come out alive. We have just as much mud to contend with here as they have in the trenches, they have five days and nights in the trenches and the same out. But with us at the Hdqts. we keep on all the time, and if heavily shelled we have to be on duty all night in case of breaks, and no matter if it rains or it is fine we are still on duty. Communications are something which you have to keep going just the same. But it is no use talking about what has got to be done, for that never does it.

One big French town here was shelled to the ground the other day.

demand. The dressings at are all factory made. The make are all used in hospital are to small, some too large thing is the need of pyjama soldiers are quite hurt if them "night shirts." They pyjamas, and they are the want to be made large. I would fit Harry Smith would right. I expect to be able to some pictures of our hospital. Will give you some idea had some moving picture while ago. So if you hear Cross pictures you will like in them.

I thank you again for kind remembrance and wish Merry Xmas and a Happy

Yours fraternal
F. C. WILSON

(Canadian Expedition)

A Dreadful Mistake

Glympe (in railway carriage) is a splendid book, a must recommend you to buy it. I wonder how it is selling. It is selling in thousands. I wish it fast enough. I'm the so I ought to know. Gum glad to hear you say that, be the author. Glympe (and lapses)—Well—er—er—that sell fast. But there are risks." (Swoons away).—L

She Valued Her Head

Henry VIII. after the death Seymour had some difficulty another wife. His first of the dowager Duchess of Milan answer is said to have been only one head. If I had should certainly be at his service.

His Feat.

"Your friend had quite an promotion."
"How's that?"
"Went up over a lot of people's heads."

Still on High.

The moon boasted.
"And yet when I left the the wisecrackers said I would like a stick," she cried.

Josh Billings used to say

a man begins going down when motion seems greased for the

Pepper.

The value of pepper was old. We read that when Robbe was ransomed from the burlesquer in the year 400 A.D. 3,000 pounds of pepper payments and that Hippocrates in medicine, applying it to the

A Follower.

Caller—The minister's son in the footsteps of the thrifty young Jinks. Miss I that scandalous? Caller—He as that. You see, he's a ta just trying to collect his change.

GET IT AT

WALLACE

Edith and Dorothy, Norene, all for cigarrets. I will m as soon as I have the ble chance, mother I guess l for this time, hoping to get som you soon, and many, nks ! to all for the parcel. say mother that jelly you xcellent, it was really a l I will close for now hope e well and enjoying good ad happiness. Best of love so all. Bye-bye.

Ever yours,
W. R. JOHNSTON.

Dec. 3rd, 1915

ary Argyll Lodge,
panee, Ont.

—I have this morning re- r very kind remembrance. ou very much, and assure he contents are very accept- takes one feel good to know ough you may be over three sand miles from home that not forgotten by the boys. g a very pleasant, but also time here. We had a pleas- across the Atlantic, and a s occurred of which I will later, when I come home- of ours is wonderful. We er forget what it has done n this war, and that really as won the war. Never for- the future, and when the e should do all in our maintain it. It was grand two destroyers coming to- the Atlantic, coming at a rly 50 miles an hour, to the , and at the exact minute , not thirty seconds, ahead nd they certainly looked They are a wicked little endous speed, and so shal- it that it is, practically im- torpedoed them. There is no ny German submarine with s about. The German sub- fare is practically a thing . If a destroyer sights one ight Mr. Submarine. The in about the same straight, atio to anything. The

London was of no ac- have an immense hospital housand beds, and they are all most of the time. I am lical side at present and 150 patients to attend The run is about the same , pneumonia, typhoid fever, , and various ordinary There are twenty-three ficers and twenty odd he staff. There is plenty of as soon as some get well another convoy arrives. I soon be all over, and I'll ce to return. England is erful and very beautiful. ere is very hard and inter- conditions very pleasant er, but "believe me" there like Canada, and especial- I could tell you more but would not be interesting. I would like to suggest to Cross Society, Napanee , might, through you, that he materials for dressings of made up. If sent in n be made up as occasion he dressings at the front ory made. The ones they l used in hospitals. Some l, some too large. Another he need of pyjamas. The e quite hurt if you give

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the Daughters of the Empire.



Attention must be insistently called to the fact that there is much work at our rooms to be accomplished both in the way of sewing as well as knitting. There are numerous hospital night shirts, as also army day shirts awaiting completion. These latter to be included in the next shipment for the Canadian Field Comforts Commission at Shorncliffe, which should be despatched this month. Therefore, our workers are very earnestly urged to, so to speak, put eager "shoulders to the wheels" of industry and their machines to complete this most necessary labour. Rest assured, you will feel better satisfied with yourself, and the world at large, when you have "done your bit," either in finishing a night shirt for a perhaps grievously wounded man, or a warm day shirt for a cold and needy soldier in the trenches.

The committee beg to thank very sincerely Mrs. G. Anson Aylsworth, of Newburgh, for a parcel of clothing sent us for distressed Belgians. In this connection, in view of the very touching appeal sent us recently from an authoritative source, regarding the urgency of the need for bread in Belgium, not among refugees, but among those who have clung to their homes, it seems advisable to bring before every class of Canadian the account of what Canada owes Belgium, even with all that has been already done.

WHAT CANADA OWES TO HUNGRY BELGIUM.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—A message just received by the Treasurer of the Canadian Belgian Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, reads: "We shall not fail Belgium in this crisis if we once grasp how desperate it is. But the aim required though tiny in comparison with what Belgium has saved us, is big as voluntary contributions go. Claims are many. Those who give most freely are likely to have depleted pocket-books. The salvation of starving Belgium will depend on how far we all make it an affair of personal honor to contribute something, however small towards the discharge of this very sacred debt.

"Don't let us forget this. If we did not mean to see Belgium through, we ought to have told her so before she offered up her national life. We cannot see Belgium through if we let her people starve while we are driving the Germans out. Belgium is the Belgian people. Talk of starvation may seem exaggerated to those in no danger of it. But—manna does not fall in the twentieth century. Each person requires a definite minimum of food per day to keep breath in him, and no amount of optimism or lack of imagination will make four go into two. "The night is very black in Belgium, but each of us can light a tiny lamp

Big Reduction Sale

Of all my stock of Dry Goods, and will continue in my old stand

SPECIAL PRICES ON FRUIT

GRAPE FRUIT—5 for 25c
ORANGES—per dozen—20c, 30c and.... 40c
BANANAS—per dozen—20c and 25c
CRANBERRIES—3 quarts for..... 25c
MIXED CHOCOLATES—30c per lb.—for 18c

All kinds of Nuts at 20c per lb.

California Grapes, 20c per lb.

Home-made Candy at low prices.

M. MAKER, - Napanee.

Opposite Crown Bank.

MONEY STONES OF YAP.

Natives of the Island Do Not Carry Change in Their Pockets.

Propped up against the house of the native chief of Yap, which is one of the Caroline islands lying southeast of the Philippines, may be seen a row of "money stones," the current coin of the island. In shape these stones are like millstones, but they do no grinding. They serve simply as a parade of the wealth of the village. Their value lies solely in the difficulty with which they are obtained.

The yellowish granite of which they are made is found only in the island of Palao, 200 miles away, and when the monsoon favors forty or fifty natives voyage there in their canoes. After pacifying the king of Palao with presents the work of hewing the wulaka, or money stones, begins, lasting for months until the monsoon changes, when the toilers start homeward with their "coin."

The smallest of these stones is about a foot in diameter and three inches thick, with a round hole through its center. It will buy food for a family for a month. The large stones, about three feet in diameter and eight inches thick, have relatively much greater value, since it is more difficult to transport them in cranky canoes over such a long stretch of sea. Indemnities can be paid with such a stone or the aid of neutrals purchased in time of war. —William L. Cathcart in St. Nicholas.

Genesis of the Horseshoe.

It is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather at a very early period in the world's history—at a time which at least antedated the invention of the horseshoe.

LEGEND OF THE ROBIN.

Indian Story of How the Brave Bird Got Its Red Breast.

When white men first came far across the sea to this country they found many birds such as they had never seen before. But they found one which they liked best of all. It had a pretty red breast, and they called it robin, for its red breast made them think of a bird back in the old home which they loved most of all.

The Indians had a story about how the robin got its red breast. They said it happened a long time ago, when there was only one fire in all the cold far north.

A hunter and his son kept the fire burning day and night until the father fell ill, and the son had to watch the fire all alone. The great white bear was waiting for a chance to put the fire out so he could have all the north to himself. He saw the boy fall asleep; then he jumped on the fire with his wet feet and put it out.

But a gray robin saw him, and when he was gone she pecked about in the ashes till she found a tiny live coal. She fanned it with her wings until it blazed out and turned her breast red. Then she flew away to every hut in the cold north. Wherever she touched the ground a fire sprang up, and soon there were plenty of fires to keep the people warm. After that the robin's breast was always red instead of gray. —Exchange.

LESSON OF THE LETTERS.

A Warning the Thoughtful Old Lady Gave the Headless Young One. They were two women, one young and one old, who were sitting together in a room.

used in hospitals. Some are too large. Another is need of pyjamas. The quite hurt if you give shirts. They all want they are the best, but made large. Those that try Smith would be about set to be able to send you of our hospital soon. You some idea of it. We moving pictures taken a So if you hear of any Red es you will likely see me

you again for your very brance and wish you all a and a Happy New Year. Yours fraternally,
F. C. WILSON, Capt.
C.A.M.C.
adian Expeditionary Force

Dreadful Mistake.
n railway carriage—This book, a masterpiece. I you to buy it. Gump—ow it is selling. Glymp— in thousands. Can't pub enough. I'm the publisher to know. Gump—I'm so you say that, because I am Glymp (suddenly col 1—er—er—that is, it may but there are very serious oons away.)—London Mail

Valued Her Head.
I, after the death of Jane d some difficulty in getting e. His first offer was to Duchess of Milan, but her aid to have been: "I have ead. If I had two one uly be at his service."

His Feet.
nd had quite an acrobatic it?"
over a lot of other peo-

Still on High.
boasted.
when I left the earth all s said I would come down t," she cried.

igs used to say that when as going downhill all cre- greased for the occasion.

Pepper.
of Pepper was known of d that when Rome had to l from the barbarian con e year 400 Alaric demand nds of pepper among the d that Hippocrates used it applying it to the skin.

A Follower.
e minister's son is follow- footsteps of that spend- Jinks. Miss Prim—Isn't ous? Caller—Hardly as bad u see, he's a tailor and is to collect his bill.—Ex-

GET IT AT
LLACE'S

amount of optimism or lack of imagination will make four go into two.
"The night is very black in Belgium, but each of us can light a tiny lamp to throw a tiny ray of light and hope into that darkness. Each of us can at least buy one loaf for a hungry woman or child out there, and many of us can buy thousands. But no one can buy more than is owing from a Briton to a Belgian in these days, and not one of us but shall serve his country's honor, and all mankind in giving that help.

The tiny lamps that Canadians can light to spread rays of happiness in Belgium's dark night that this correspondent refers to may well be represented by the sacks of flour and the bushels of golden wheat that can be sent from the Dominion to meet Canada's part of the debt. A bag of flour means a trifle to the average Canadian. It means life for a month to a Belgian family.

We have very great pleasure in reporting that the returns so far received from the sale of waste paper collected in the town in the autumn, amounts to about \$16.00, exclusive of a large amount not yet removed from storage.

For the removal of what has already been taken to Strathcona, we are much indebted to Mr. Brooks primarily, and for kind and generous assistance to Mr. J. H. Vanalstine, Mr. E. B. Miller, Mr. E. Kelly, and Mr. Geo. Howie, to say nothing of our obligation to a number of the Napanee troop of Boy Scouts as collectors. We would urge every citizen having waste paper to kindly keep it for us until such time in the spring as we can again collect, and direct a very thorough campaign.

Look in another column for news of a coming entertainment by the Daughters of the Empire.

Our work rooms are open as heretofore each Thursday and Saturday afternoon until 5.30 when all workers and visitors are very welcome.

Information Wanted.

Will some one please give a hint in regard to the whereabouts and the welfare of the family? This honored institution began to disappear a generation or so ago, just about the time that the dissipation of inconveniences attendant upon the rearing of children made families feasible. Ever since the passing away of one room log cabins, abject poverty, home grown wearing apparel and common sense the family has been losing weight and numbers. Its recent complete withdrawal from society has caused grave concern among those who favor the further propagation of the species. If the family will kindly come back and re-establish itself among the race of men no questions will be asked and none answered.

No Such Person.

"The trouble with you," her husband said, "is that you make mountains out of molehills."

"I don't do anything of the kind," she replied. "I want you to understand that my mother brought me up to be a lady, and I know nothing at all about housework. I never made a mountain out of a mole hill in my life. I am perfectly helpless in a kitchen."

were protected by boots of imagination at a very early period in the world's history—at a time which at least antedates Pliny and Aristotle, both of whom make mention of the fact. These leather boots were sometimes studded with metal nails, but more usually worn without extra trimming, the cheapness of that commodity making it possible for the owner of the steed to "reboot" him at any time.—Exchange.

A Henpecked Astrologer.

Lilly, the astrologer and alchemist, could not see for himself sufficiently far into that future which he professed to be able to scan so clearly for others to guard him against making a fool of himself by marrying. He caught a vixen, "of the temper of Mars," to use his own words, and the fact that she brought him £500 as dowry did not count for much in the way of compensation, seeing that "she and her relations cost him over £1,000."—London Telegraph.

A Bismarck Incident.

It used to be the privilege of Austria's representative at any conference of representatives of the German states to smoke, the others refraining. This was supposed to be an acknowledgment of Austria's supremacy. At the first conference that Bismarck attended as Prussia's representative he began to puff smoke across the conference table as soon as the Austrian diplomat lit up. That set everybody present to smoking on equal terms, and Austria's supremacy got a blow.

Scriptural Misquotations.

"He who runs may read" sounds very Scriptural, but it is in reality a mangled version of the verse in the prophet Habakkuk, "Write the vision and make it plain upon the table that he may run that readeth it." Another Biblical misquotation is, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," the real text in Genesis being, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." And when we pour "oil on the troubled waters" thousands search the Scriptures in vain for the metaphor.—London Chronicle.

Still In Advance.

Boarder—You made me pay in advance at first because I was a stranger. That was all right. But I am not a stranger now. Landlady—No; I know you now.

Deferred to the King.

During the latter years of George III.'s reign all performances of Shakespeare's "King Lear" were forbidden in consequence of the madness of the king.

AVOID THE RUTS.

The most beaten and frequented tracks are those which lead us most astray. Nothing, therefore, is more important than that we should not, like sheep, follow the flock that has gone before us and thus proceed not whither we ought, but whither the rest are going.—Seneca.

A Warning the Thoughtful Old Lady Gave the Headless Young One.

They were two women, one young, radiant; the other gently, beautifully old.

"But, auntie, it's such fun."

The older rose.

"Wait."

In a moment she had returned. Two faded, yellow letters lay upon the young girl's lap.

"Read them."

Wonderingly the girl obeyed. The first read:

"Dearest—I leave you to John. It is plain you care for him. I love you. Just now it seems that life without you is impossible. But I can no longer doubt. If you cared there would be no doubt. John is my friend. I would rather see you his than any other's, since you cannot be mine. God bless you. WILL"

The other:

"Beloved—I am leaving you to the better man. For me there can never be another love. But it is best—it is the right thing—and I am—yes, I am glad that it is Will you love instead of me. You cannot be anything but happy with him. With me—but that is a dream I must learn to forget. As ever and ever, JOHN."

—Joseph Hall in Life.

How the Roman Empire Grew.

Rome was founded 750 B. C., the kings were expelled 509 B. C., and it was not until 290 B. C., 460 years after the founding of the city, that the Romans conquered their immediate neighbors, the Samnites, Latins, etc. It was not until 266 B. C., following the defeat of Pyrrhus, that Rome was supreme in Italy, from the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul to the Sicilian strait. For 350 years, from the foundation of the city, the Romans could stand on the hills of their city and almost look across their entire territory, as it stretched away only some twenty miles on either hand. After the consolidation of their power in Italy, however, it took them but 150 years to conquer the world.

Cast and Wrought Iron.

In a paper recently read before the Society of Chemical Industry the statement was made that the strength of cast iron was affected by the addition of wrought iron in the following proportions: With 100 parts of cast iron ten parts of wrought iron increase the strength 2 per cent; twenty parts of wrought iron increase the strength 82 per cent; thirty parts of wrought iron increase the strength 60 per cent; forty parts of wrought iron increase the strength only 33 per cent. The maximum result is therefore produced with 30 per cent wrought scrap.

The Harm of Damp Houses.

It is dangerous to health and even to life in a damp, moldy house or one built over a moldy cellar. Many years ago the London Lancet in an article on diphtheria traced the disease in certain cases to the presence of certain molds and fungoid growths which seemed to be breathed into the throat. Remember, one of the best disinfectants is lime. Moldy cloths, such as shoes and other articles that are unfit for use, should be destroyed at once.

DARDANELLES FAILURE DUE TO INSUFFICIENCY OF MEN

**Sir Ian Hamilton Had Request of Fifty Thousand
More Troops Denied by Government—Delay After
Sulva Bay Landing also Responsible, While
Soldiers Suffered Terribly From Lack of
Water.**

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula was published in the Official Gazette to-night. It tells the story of the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac Cove and Sulva Bay, Aug. 7, which has been the subject of strong attacks upon the military administration of the government the whole operations requiring the combined action of the army and the navy. The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

WHY EXPEDITION FAILED.

The Sulva Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the forces consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly thru the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the

troops for lack of water make painful reading.

Gen. Hamilton bestows the highest possible praise upon the bravery of the men. He believes that after the middle of August the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted.

OPPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

Gen. Hamilton's report, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, carries the story of Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command. Concerning his retirement, Gen. Hamilton reports:

"On Oct. 11th, your lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On Oct. 16 I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your lordship on my arrival, that his majesty's government desired fresh unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

SULVA BAY MISHAP.

The most stirring passages of the document described the ill-fated landing at Sulva Bay and Anzac early in August for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity where the allied armies made their first landing.

The operation began on August 6th. The climax was reached at day-break on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack from the summit of Chunuk Bair Hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire, and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which Gen. Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, tho not in spirit.

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

EXTRICATED WITH DIFFICULTY.

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshires and Gen. Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground and were only extricated with great difficulty and some heavy loss."

finching, they died in the ranks where they stood. Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-Gen. Cooper, badly wounded.

"Towards this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

LOSSES APPALLING.

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day. General Hamilton continues:

"By evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The 13th division of the new army, under Major-General Shaw, had alone lost 6,000, out of a grand total of 10,500. Brigadier-General Baldwin was gone, and all his staff men and commanding officers, 13 had disappeared from the fighting; effective. The Warwicks and Worcesters had lost literally every single officer."

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than 25 per cent. had been completely falsified. The 13th division and the 29th Brigade of the 10th Irish division had lost more than twice that, and in spirit were game for as much more fighting as might be required."

The British had held all they gained except two important salients, one a hill, momentarily carried by the Gurkhas, and the position on Chunuk Bair, which had been retained 48 hours.

GRAND COUP FAILED.

"Unfortunately," says Gen. Hamilton, "these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth, according to the ethics of war, ten thousand lives, for by their loss or retention they just marked the difference between an important success and a signal victory. The grand coup had not come off, the Narrows were out of sight and beyond field gun range, but this was not the fault of Gen. Birdwood or any of the officers or men under his command."

The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with comparative success. The Sulva Bay expedition, which has been the subject of the greatest criticism, suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate plans were worked out by the army staff with Vice-Admiral Robeck.

During the night of the 11th a division, consisting of the 32nd and 34th Brigades, were brought from Imbros to Sulva. Three brigades with three batteries were landed in the darkness. The Turks were completely surprised. The division made good its position ashore. Most of the supporting force, consisting of the Irish 10th division, were brought from Mitylene. Gen. Hamilton compliments highly the navy for landing the first of them at dawn from a distance of 120 miles at the psychological moment when they were most needed.

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could act

water are graphic. An quantity was secretly collected where a reservoir, holding gallons, with distributing pip Oil tins, with a capacity gallons, were collected with handles, but an accident delayed part of the time of landing.

Describing the operation 10th Gen. Hamilton explains the reserves were not available.

WATER SUPPLY.

"At times," he says, "throwing my reserves into the central battle, where they would have turned. But each time water to me gave up the idea, a Anzac being reduced to a True thirst is a sensation to the dwellers in cool, England, but at Anzac, mules with the water bag the front, the men would them in swarms just to insure that exuded through bags. Until wells had been under freshly won hills ing of Anzac by even so, brigade was unthinkable."

DISTRIBUTION FA

Concerning the water supplies landed at Sulva o says:

"As it turned out, and by the results, I regret the measures actually taken for distribution proved to be and suffering and disorganized."

The distribution of water beaches failed to work on. The soldiers cut the their water bottles, a grounded so far from the the men had to swim to the bottles.

WANTED FIFTY THOUS

In the middle of August ilton estimates, the Tur 000 rifles to the British. Turks had plenty of amm reserves, while the Britis were 45,000 below th strength. Gen. Hamilton 000 fresh rifles. He sent gram, asking for reinforce munitions, believing, tha furnished at once—he w once—the troops could sage for the fleet to Con

"It may be judged by my disappointment," he I learned that essential reinforcements and munition be sent, the reason given which prevented me from assistance."

The report describes fig partially successful and losses, on the 21st of Au was designed to consolidate positions. Imports ceased them.

ALL RANKS CHEE

"Sickness, the legacy ately trying summer, t toll of the survivors of s ous conflicts," the repo "But all ranks were che mained confident that so stuck to their guns the c stick to them, and see ously thru the last and crusades."

An important feature ment is the description

Every Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

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DARDANELLES FAILURE DUE TO INSUFFICIENCY OF MEN

**Sir Ian Hamilton Had Request of Fifty Thousand
More Troops Denied by Government—Delay After
Sulva Bay Landing also Responsible, While
Soldiers Suffered Terribly From Lack of
Water.**

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula was published in the Official Gazette to-night. It tells the story of the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac Cove and Sulva Bay, Aug. 7, which has been the subject of strong attacks upon the military administration of the government the whole operations requiring the combined action of the army and the navy. The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

WHY EXPEDITION FAILED.

The Sulva Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the forces consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly thru the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the

troops for lack of water make painful reading.

Gen. Hamilton bestows the highest possible praise upon the bravery of the men. He believes that after the middle of August the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted.

OPPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

Gen. Hamilton's report, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, carries the story of Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command. Concerning his retirement, Gen. Hamilton reports:

"On Oct. 11th, your lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On Oct. 16 I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your lordship on my arrival, that his majesty's government desired fresh unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

SULVA BAY MISHAP.

The most stirring passages of the document described the ill-fated landing at Sulva Bay and Anzac early in August for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity where the allied armies made their first landing.

The operation began on August 6th. The climax was reached at daybreak on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack from the summit of Chunuk Bair Hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire, and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which Gen. Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, tho not in spirit.

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

EXTRICATED WITH DIFFICULTY.

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshires and Gen. Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground and were only extricated with great difficulty and some heavy loss."

"Finching," they died in the ranks where they stood. Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-Gen. Cooper, badly wounded.

"Towards this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

LOSSES APPALLING.

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day. General Hamilton continues:

"By evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The 13th division of the new army, under Major-General Shaw, had alone lost 6,000, out of a grand total of 10,500. Brigadier-General Baldwin was gone, and all his staff men and commanding officers, 13 had disappeared from the fighting; effective. The Warwicks and Worcesters had lost literally every single officer."

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than 25 per cent. had been completely falsified. The 13th division and the 29th Brigade of the 10th Irish division had lost more than twice that, and in spirit were game for as much more fighting as might be required."

The British had held all they gained except two important salients, one a hill, momentarily carried by the Gurkhas, and the position on Chunuk Bair, which had been retained 48 hours.

GRAND COUP FAILED.

"Unfortunately," says Gen. Hamilton, "these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth, according to the ethics of war, ten thousand lives, for by their loss or retention they just marked the difference between an important success and a signal victory. The grand coup had not come off, the Narrows were out of sight and beyond field gun range, but this was not the fault of Gen. Birdwood or any of the officers or men under his command."

The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with comparative success. The Sulva Bay expedition, which has been the subject of the greatest criticism, suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate plans were worked out by the army staff with Vice-Admiral Robeck.

During the night of the 11th a division, consisting of the 32nd and 34th Brigades, were brought from Imbros to Sulva. Three brigades with three batteries were landed in the darkness. The Turks were completely surprised. The division made good its position ashore. Most of the supporting force, consisting of the Irish 10th division, were brought from Mitylene. Gen. Hamilton compliments highly the navy for landing the first of them at dawn from a distance of 120 miles at the psychological moment when they were most needed.

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could act

water are graphic. An entity was secretly collected where a reservoir, holding gallons, with distributing pip Oil tins, with a capacity gallons, were collected with handles, but an accident delayed part of the time of landing.

Describing the operation 10th Gen. Hamilton explains the reserves were not available.

WATER SUPPLY F.

"At times," he says, "throwing my reserves into the central battle, where they would have turned. But each time water to me gave up the idea, a Anzac being reduced to a True thirst is a sensation to the dwellers in cool, England, but at Anzac, mules with the water bag the front, the men would them in swarms just to insure that exuded through bags. Until wells had been under freshly won hills of Anzac by even so, brigade was unthinkable."

DISTRIBUTION FA

Concerning the water supplies landed at Sulva o says:

"As it turned out, and by the results, I regret the measures actually taken for distribution proved to be and suffering and disorganized."

The distribution of water on beaches failed to work smoothly. The soldiers cut their water bottles, a grounded so far from the the men had to swim to the bottles.

WANTED FIFTY THOUS

In the middle of August 10th estimates, the Turkish 000 rifles to the British. Turks had plenty of ammunition reserves, while the British were 45,000 below their strength. Gen. Hamilton 000 fresh rifles. He sent a telegram, asking for reinforcements, believing that furnished at once—he was once—the troops could save for the fleet to Constantinople.

"It may be judged by my disappointment," he learned that essential reinforcements and munitions be sent, the reason given which prevented me from assistance."

The report describes the partially successful and losses, on the 21st of August was designed to consolidate positions. Imports ceased then.

ALL RANKS CHEER

"Sickness, the legacy of trying summer, a toll of the survivors of serious conflicts," the report says. "But all ranks were cheerful and confident that so stuck to their guns the stick to them, and see ously thru the last and crusades."

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For DESERONTO: *2:50 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:20 noon, 4:25 p.m.

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From TORONTO and intermediate stations: 2:00 p.m., *3:25 a.m.

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From COE HILL and intermediate stations: 11:40 a.m.

From DESERONTO: *3:25 a.m., 6:35 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 3:00 p.m.

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From TAMWORTH and intermediate stations: 10:30 a.m., 4:25 p.m.

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swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshires and Gen. Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground and were only extricated with great difficulty, and very heavy losses.

Now it was our turn. The Warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, an Indian mountain artillery brigade, and the 69th Brigade Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn thru their formation, and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies.

TURKS PAID DEARLY.

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of Chunnuk Bair as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot.

ONLY HANDFUL GOT BACK.

"Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunnuk Bair.

"At the same time, strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the northeast, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days' fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Capt. Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back where they plunged again into the midst of that series of struggles in which generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.

MEN DIED WHERE THEY STOOD.

"The Turks came on again and again. Fighting magnificently and calling upon the name of God, our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old traditions of their race. There was no

the psychological moment when they were most needed.

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could act most effectively. The use of the navy was urgent, Gen. Hamilton's report said, for some reason not specified, but it resulted in delay. The men were obliged to march a considerable distance under fire and arrived fatigued.

MOSTLY NEW MEN.

Gen. Hamilton lays stress on the fact that a large proportion of the troops were new men.

"On the morning of the 8th," says the report, "Gen. Stopford, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in forestalling the enemy, urged his divisional commanders to push on, otherwise all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the divisional commanders believed themselves to be unable to move."

The weather was hot. The new troops suffered much from want of water. There was disorganization, inevitable after a night landing, followed by fights here and there with an enemy scattered over a country unknown.

"These pleas for delay," says Gen. Hamilton, "were perfectly well founded. But it seems to have been overlooked that the half defeated Turks in front of us were equally exhausted and disorganized, and that an advance was the simplest and swiftest method of solving the water trouble and every other sore of trouble.

NEED ARTILLERY.

"It is this as it may, the objections overbore the corps commander's resolution. But it was lack of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in the policy of going slow which, by the time it reached the troops, became translated into a period of inaction. The divisional generals were informed that in view of the inadequate artillery support, Gen. Stopford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on entrenched positions, but desired them to try to turn any trenches which were met with. Within the terms of this instruction lies the root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of Aug. 8."

General Hamilton explains that artillery could not be disembarked before on account of the necessity of disembarking mules for carrying the water supply, and argues that, while normally infantry cannot advance, driving power and a certain ruthlessness were required.

MISFORTUNES TOLD OF.

The remainder of the story of Suvla consists largely of misfortunes. General Hamilton explains that the senior commanders lacked experience in the new trench warfare and in the Turkish methods, and appreciation of the paramount importance of time. On the 15th, General Stopford was relieved of the command of his division corps. General De Lisle succeeded him.

The accounts in the report of the suffering of the soldiers from lack of

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graphic. An enormous quantity secretly collected at Anzac reservoir, holding 30,000 gallons of water, was built with a capacity of 80,000 were collected and fitted, but an accident to a delayed part of the supply at of landing.

ing the operations on August Hamilton explains why all es were not available.

ER SUPPLY FAILED.

es," he says, "I thought of my reserves into this sub- stral battle, where probab- ily had turned the scale. time water troubles made up the idea, all ranks at ng reduced to a pint a day. st is a sensation unknown sers in cool, well watered but at Anzac, when the h the water bags arrived at the men would rush up to wams just to lick the moist exuded thru the canvas il wells had been discovered shly won hills the reinforce- zac by even so much as a a unthinkable."

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iers cut the hose to fill er bottles, and lighters so far from the beach that ad to swim to them to fill s.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

iddle of August, Gen. Ham- mates, the Turks had 110, to the British 95,000. The plenty of ammunition and while the British divisions 000 below their nominal Gen. Hamilton wanted 50, rifles. He sent a long cable- ing for reinforcements and believing that with them at once—he underlines at troops could clear a pas- he fleet to Constantinople.

y he judged how deep was ointment," he says, "when that essential drafts of re- ts and munitions could not he reason given being one zented me from further in-

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RANKS CHEERFUL.

s, the legacy of a desper- ing summer, took a heavy survivors of so many ardu- ous," the report continued ranks were cheerful. All re- nident that so long as they heir guns the country would hem, and see them victori- the last and greatest of

rtant feature of the docu- e description of the joint

army and navy plans for probably the most difficult and complicated operations ever attempted on so large a scale. It was impossible to concentrate a third of the fresh troops to be launched in an attack on Sulva and Anzac within the confines of the British held ground. Part of the forces were at Imbros, part at Mudros, part at Mitylene, respectively 14 miles, 60 miles and 120 miles from the arena in which they were to appear simultaneously with munitions, stores, animals, vehicles and particularly, water.

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SIR SAM AND HIS CLOCKWORK RECRUITING

The opening of parliament discloses the Government's authorization of a Canadian Expeditionary Force of five hundred thousand men as the chief topic of conversation among the members. It is pointed out that these figures approximate pretty closely the results attained in Great Britain on the voluntary enlistment plan and the opinion is freely expressed that Canada, in proportion to population, will be doing quite as much as England and even more than the Mother Country considering our distance from the causes and consequences of the conflict. All are agreed that this is a proud and happy position for Canada to take. The premier colony of the Empire, as it is first in strength and resources, is first and strongest in its loyal response.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes is not indulging in any I-told-you-so talk but he is free to draw attention to the fact that at the very outset of the war he said five hundred thousand Canadians and had his arithmetic laughed at. It was thought at the time that the Major General was indicating an ideal rather than a possible goal but it seems that he was in full possession of the higher mathematics and knew what he was talking about. Both sides of politics now admit that the Major General was a good figurer and are willing to let it go at that. Not so Sam. In a recent speech in Toronto he again raised the limit to six hundred thousand but this he hid guilefully with a view to giving himself a hundred thousand margin and making the five hundred thousand a sure thing. Time has so often verified the Major General's arithmetic that even his critics begin to suspect that his wildest statements are based on precise and elaborate calculations. In fact the Major General is far from being as spontaneous as his outbursts sound. On the contrary he is very artful and always manoeuvring.

This being the case politicians and business men are reassured when they

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CANADIAN NORTHERN ALL THE WAY

hear Sir Sam say that the five hundred thousand men can be raised like clock work by next fall. By clock work they take it that Sir Sam means the regular methods of recruiting now in vogue in the Militia Department—in short that no compulsion, other than that of patriotism and conscience, will be used. There is just that doubt how far Sir Sam's clock work will do the business. Leaving out the older men, the women, the children, the unfit, the exempted, and those whose obligations domestic and financial tie them to the spot, five hundred thousand is no small share of a population of eight millions. As a matter of fact it is one in every two of the eligible fighting men throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

Wherefore Sir Sam's clock work has a sizable job ahead of it. Sir Sam has every confidence in it but Sir George Foster, whom the universal disaster has revealed as the ripest old Bourbon in the Cabinet, has not. Sir George, the wish being father to the thought, has spoken of conscription. Whether Sir George was acting as a storm signal, a role he loves to play, or whether he was indulging a melancholy mood, or whether he really believed it nobody knows but he seems to have been told about the five hundred thousand limit and was probably reasoning out loud. Sir George, being as calm as a fish himself, never reckons on enthusiasm in anybody else and naturally conscription suggested itself to him as the only way out. At the risk of making the war unpopular in Canada he broached it, but on his own initiative—remember that. His colleagues in the Cabinet believe that Sir Sam's clock work will do the trick and that no extraordinary measures will need to be adopted.

Incidentally the lawyers in the house of Commons have been taking a look at the Militia Act. Their verdict is that it is very strong medicine indeed. Under it almost anything can be done to the body politic—the danger being once provided. Although the Militia Act was passed at Confederation it is a relic of the older days when Canada was a military colony held against possible rebellion or out-

side attack by force of arms. According to the Militia Act any male Canadian can be sent anywhere in the world "in defence of Canada," and have no legal comeback on the authorities. Virtually conscription is the law of Canada and no special Act of Parliament, such as that introduced in the British House of Commons, would need to be passed to make it effective. Perhaps that was what Sir George meant—when he talked of conscription—the virtual enforcement of the Militia Act, a somewhat archaic statute which previous Canadian Government have found it unnecessary to put into operation.

Of course this is mere corridor gossip but it shows what war men's minds are trending. Everybody is hoping that Sir Sam's clock work will stand the test and that nothing will be done in the way of Military compulsion in Canada which will arouse resentment in the breasts of free men. Hope is also expressed that Sir Thomas White has the financial end of the war preparations thoroughly in hand and that the country's commitments being definitely known business may take courage and strike its old gait.

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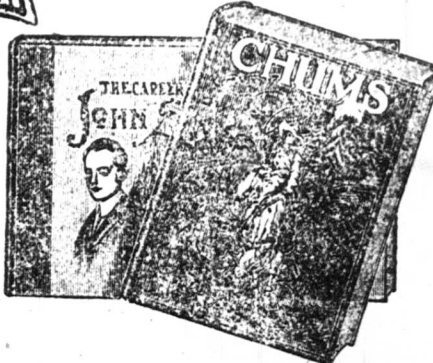
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PENROD



Roused from perfect apathy, the boy cast about the schoolroom an eye wearied to nausea by the perpetual vision of the neat teacher upon the platform, the backs of the heads of the pupils in front of him and the monotonous stretches of blackboard threateningly defaced by arithmetical formula and other insignia of torture. Above the blackboard the walls of the high room were of white plaster—white with the qualified whiteness of old snow in a soft coal town. This dismal expanse was broken by four lithographic portraits, votive offerings of a thoughtful publisher. The portraits were of good and great men, kind men, men who loved children. Their faces were noble and benevolent. But the lithographs offered the only rest for the eyes of children fatigued by the everlasting sameness of the schoolroom. Long day after long day, interminable week in and interminable week out, vast month on vast month, the pupils sat with those four portraits beaming kindness down upon them. The faces became permanent in the consciousness of the children; they became an obsession. In and out of school the children were never free of them. The four faces haunted the minds of children falling asleep. They hung upon the minds of children waking at night; they rose forebodingly in the minds of children waking in the morning; they became monstrously alive in the minds of children lying sick of fever. Never while the children of that schoolroom lived would they be able to forget one detail of the four lithographs. The hand of Longfellow was fixed for them forever in his beard. And by a simple and unconscious association of ideas Penrod Schofield was accumulating an antipathy for the gentle Longfellow, and for James Russell Lowell, and for Oliver Wendell Holmes, and for John Greenleaf Whittier which would never permit him to think of any of those great New Englanders without a feeling of personal resentment.

His eyes fell slowly and inimically from the brow of Whittier to the braid of reddish hair belonging to Victorine Riordan, the little octoroon girl who sat directly in front of him. Victor-

In his mind he extended his arms gracefully, at a level with his shoulders, and delicately paddled the air with his hands, which at once caused him to be drawn up out of his seat and elevated gently to a position about midway between the floor and the ceiling, where he came to an equilibrium and floated; a sensation not the less exquisite because of the screams of his fellow pupils, appalled by the miracle. Miss Spence herself was amazed and frightened, but he only smiled down carelessly upon her when she commanded him to return to earth, and then, when she climbed upon a desk to pull him down, he quietly paddled himself a little higher, leaving his toes just out of her reach. Next he swam through a few slow somersaults to show his mastery of the new art, and, with the shouting of the dumfounded scholars ringing in his ears, turned on his side and floated swiftly out of the window, immediately rising above the housetops, while people in the street below him shrieked, and a trolley car stopped dead in wonder.

With almost no exertion he paddled himself, many yards at a stroke, to the girls' private school where Marjorie Jones was a pupil—Marjorie Jones of the amber curls and the golden voice! Long before the "Pageant of the Table Round" she had offered Penrod a hundred proofs that she considered him wholly undesirable and ineligible. At the Friday afternoon dancing class she consistently incited and led the laughter at him whenever Professor Bartet singled him out for admonition in matters of feet and decorum. And but yesterday she had chided him for his slavish lack of memory in daring to offer her greeting on the way to Sunday school. "Well, I expect you must forget I told you never to speak to me again! If I was a boy I'd be too proud to come hanging around people that don't speak to me, even if I was the worst boy in town!" So she flouted him. But now as he floated in through the window of her classroom and swam gently along the ceiling like an escaped toy balloon she fell upon her knees beside her little desk and, lifting up her arms toward him, cried with love and admira-



"Penrod Schofield! Penrod Schofield, come down here!"

was looking fixedly at her. She repeated her question crisply without visible effect; then summoned him by name with increasing asperity. Twice she called him, while all his fellow pupils turned to stare at the gazing boy. She advanced a step from the platform.

"Penrod Schofield!"

"Oh, my goodness!" he shouted suddenly. "Can't you keep still a minute?"

CHAPTER VI.

Uncle John.

MISS SPENCE gasped. So did the pupils. The whole room filled with a swelling, conglomerate "O-o-o-h!"

As for Penrod himself, the walls reeled with the shock. He sat with his mouth open, a mere lump of stupefaction. For the appalling words that he had hurled at the teacher were as inexplicable to him as to any other who heard them.

Nothing is more treacherous than the human mind; nothing else so loves to play the Iscariot. Even when patiently bullied into a semblance of order and training it may prove but a base and shift servant. And Penrod's mind was not his servant. It was a master, with the April wind's whims, and it had just played him a diabolical trick. The very jolt with which he came back to the schoolroom in the midst of his fancied flight jarred his day dream utterly out of him and he sat open mouthed in horror at what he had said.

The unanimous gasp of awe was protracted. Miss Spence, however, finally recovered her breath, and, returning deliberately to the platform, faced the school.

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contortionist would have with real interest.) And all of freezing suspense was criminal's detention awaiting known punishment may be as with some measure of equanimity. At least the prisoner may prepare himself to undergo it—but the looms more monstrous for a tempt to guess it. Penrod's case was unique. There were no rules in estimating the vengeance upon him for it. What seemed probable was that he would be led from the school in the arms of his family, the mayor and his wife, and whipped afterward by him upon the state house steps, the entire city as audience by the authorities.

Noon came. The rows of desks filed out, every head turning to look at the unpleasantly speculative look of the outlaw. Then Miss Spence closed the door into the cloakroom and the big hall and came and sat at her desk, near Penrod. The trappings outside, the shrill calls and the changing voices of older boys ceased to be heard. There was silence. Penrod, still sitting at his desk, occupied with Low, conscious that Miss Spence looked at him intently.

"Penrod," she said gravely, "excuse have you to offer before you put your case to the principal?" The word "principal" struck

the vitals. Grand Inquisitor Khan, sultan, emperor, czar, Augustus—these are compared stopped squirming instantly rigid.

"I want an answer. Why shout those words at me?"

"Well," he murmured, "I was thinking."

"Thinking what?" she asked. "I don't know."

"That won't do!"

He took his left ankle in his right hand and regarded it helplessly. "That won't do, Penrod Schofield," she said.

His eyes fell slowly and inimically from the brow of Whittier to the braid of reddish hair belonging to Victorine Riordan, the little octoroon girl who sat directly in front of him. Victorine's back was as familiar to Penrod as the necktie of Oliver Wendell Holmes. So was her gayly colored plaid waist. He hated the waist as he hated Victorine herself without knowing why. Enforced companionship in large quantities and on an equal basis between the sexes appears to sterilize the affections, and schoolroom romances are few.

Victorine's hair was thick and the bristly glints in it were beautiful, but Penrod was very tired of it. A tiny knot of green ribbon finished off the braid and kept it from unraveling, and beneath the ribbon there was a final wisp of hair which was just long enough to repose upon Penrod's desk when Victorine leaned back in her seat. It was there now. Thoughtfully he took the braid between thumb and forefinger and, without disturbing Victorine, dipped the end of it and the green ribbon into the inkwell of his desk. He brought hair and ribbon forth dripping purple ink and partially dried them on a blotter, though, a moment later, when Victorine leaned forward, they were still able to add a few picturesque touches to the plaid waist.

Rudolf Krauss, across the aisle from Penrod, watched the operation with protuberant eyes, fascinated. Inspired to imitation, he took a piece of chalk from his pocket and wrote "Rats" across the shoulder blades of the boy in front of him, then looked across appealingly to Penrod for tokens of congratulation. Penrod yawned.

Half the members of the class passed out to a recitation room, the empurpled Victorine among them, and Miss Spence started the remaining half through the ordeal of trial by mathematics. Several boys and girls were sent to the blackboard, and Penrod, spared for the moment, followed their operations a little while with his eyes, but not with his mind; then, sinking deeper in his seat, flung abandoned the effort. His eyes remained open, but saw nothing. The routine of the arithmetic lesson reached his ears in familiar, meaningless sounds, but he heard nothing, and yet, this time, he was profoundly occupied. He had drifted away from the painful land of facts, and floated now in a new sea of fancy which he had just discovered.

Maturity forgets the marvelous realness of a boy's day dreams, how colorful they glow, rosy and living, and how opaque the curtain closing down between the dreamer and the actual world. That curtain is almost sound proof, too, and causes more throat trouble among parents than is suspected.

The nervous monotony of the schoolroom inspires a sometimes unbearable longing for something astonishing to happen, and as every boy's fundamental desire is to do something astonishing himself, so as to be the center of all human interest and awe, it was natural that Penrod should discover in fancy the delightful secret of self levitation. He found, in this curious series of imaginings, during the lesson in arithmetic, that the atmosphere may be navigated as by a swimmer under water, but with infinitely greater ease and with perfect comfort in breathing.

her classroom and swam gently along the ceiling like an escaped toy balloon; she fell upon her knees beside her little desk and, lifting up her arms toward him, cried with love and admiration:

"Oh, Penrod!"

He negligently kicked a globe from the high chandelier and, smiling coldly, floated out through the hall to the front steps of the school, while Marjorie followed, imploring him to grant her one kind look.

In the street an enormous crowd had gathered, headed by Miss Spence and a brass band, and a cheer from a hundred thousand throats shook the very ground as Penrod swam overhead. Marjorie knelt upon the steps and watched adoringly while Penrod took the drum major's baton and, performing sinuous evolutions above the crowd, led the band. Then he threw the baton so high that it disappeared from sight. But he went swiftly after it, a double delight, for he had not only the delicious sensation of rocketing safely up and up into the blue sky, but also that of standing in the crowd below, watching and admiring himself as he dwindled to a speck, disappeared and then, emerging from a cloud, came speeding down, with the baton in his hand, to the level of the tree-tops, where he beat time for the band and the vast throng and Marjorie Jones, who all united in the "Star Spangled Banner" in honor of his aerial achievements. It was a great moment.

It was a great moment, but something seemed to threaten it. The face of Miss Spence looking up from the crowd grew too vivid—unpleasantly vivid. She was beckoning him and shouting: "Come down, Penrod Schofield! Penrod Schofield, come down here!" He could hear her above the band and the singing of the multitude. She seemed intent on spoiling everything. Marjorie Jones was weeping to show how sorry she was that she had formerly slighted him and throwing kisses to prove that she loved him, but Miss Spence kept jumping between him and Marjorie, incessantly calling his name.

He grew more and more irritated with her. He was the most important person in the world and was engaged in proving it to Marjorie Jones and the whole city, and yet Miss Spence seemed to feel she still had the right to order him about as she did in the old days when he was an ordinary school-boy. He was furious. He was sure

she wanted him to do something disagreeable. It seemed to him that she had screamed "Penrod Schofield!" thousands of times.

From the beginning of his aerial experiments in his own schoolroom he had not opened his lips, knowing somehow that one of the requirements for air floating is perfect silence on the part of the flier; but, finally, irritated beyond measure by Miss Spence's clamorous insistence, he was unable to restrain an indignant rebuke and immediately came to earth with a frightful bump.

Miss Spence—in the flesh—had directed toward the physical body of the absent Penrod an inquiry as to the fractional consequences of dividing seventeen apples fairly among three boys, and she was surprised and displeased to receive no answer, although to the best of her knowledge and belief he

The unanimous gasp of awe was protracted. Miss Spence, however, finally recovered her breath, and, returning deliberately to the platform, faced the school. "And then, for a little while," as pathetic stories sometimes recount, "everything was very still." It was so still, in fact, that Penrod's newborn notoriety could almost be heard growing. This grisly silence was at last broken by the teacher.

"Penrod Schofield, stand up!"

The miserable child obeyed.

"What did you mean by speaking to me in that way?"

He hung his head, raked the floor with the side of his shoe, swayed, swallowed, looked suddenly at his hands with the air of never having seen them before, then clasped them behind him. The school shivered in ecstatic horror, every fascinated eye upon him, yet there was not a soul in the room but was profoundly grateful to him for the sensation—including the offended teacher herself. Unhappily, all this gratitude was unconscious and altogether different from the kind which results in testimonials and loving cups. On the contrary!

"Penrod Schofield!"

He gulped.

"Answer me at once! Why did you speak to me like that?"

"I was"—He choked, unable to continue.

"Speak out!"

"I was just—thinking," he managed to stammer.

"That will not do," she returned sharply. "I wish to know immediately why you spoke as you did."

The stricken Penrod answered helplessly:

"Because I was just thinking."

Upon the very rack he could have offered no ampler truthful explanation. It was all he knew about it.

"Thinking what?"

"Just thinking."

Miss Spence's expression gave evidence that her power of self restraint was undergoing a remarkable test. However, after taking counsel with herself, she commanded:

"Come here!"

He shuffled forward, and she placed a chair upon the platform near her own.

"Sit there!"

Then (but not at all as if nothing had happened) she continued the lesson in arithmetic. Spiritually the children may have learned a lesson in very small fractions, indeed, as they gazed at the fragment of sin before them on the stool of penitence. They all stared at him attentively, with hard and passionately interested eyes in which there was never one trace of pity. It cannot be said with precision that he writhed. His movement was more a slow, continuous squirm, effected with a ghastly assumption of languid indifference, while his gaze, in the effort to escape the marble hearted glare of his schoolmates, affixed itself with apparent permanence to the waistcoat button of James Russell Lowell just above the "u" in "Russell."

Classes came and classes went, grilling him with eyes. Newcomers received the story of the crime in darkling whispers, and the outcast sat and squirmed and squirmed and squirmed. (He did one or two things with his spine which a professional

"That won't do!" He took his left ankle in hand and regarded it helplessly. "That won't do, Penrod!" she repeated severely. "If I the excuse you have to offer port your case, this instant!" And she rose with fatal intent. But Penrod was one of the the precipice inspires. "We got an excuse."

"Well"—she paused im-

"what is it?" He had not an idea, but he coming and replied automatically in a plaintive tone:

"I guess anybody that through what I had to go through night would think they had excuse."

Miss Spence resumed though with the air of being leap from it instantly.

"What has last night to do insolence to me this morning

"Well, I guess you'd se turned, emphasizing the plain "if you knew what I know."

"Now, Penrod," she said, voice, "I have a high regard mother and father, and it me to distress them, but you ther tell me what was the n you or I'll have to take y Houston."

"Well, ain't I going to?" spurred by the dread name cause I didn't sleep last night. "Were you ill?" The qu put with some dryness. He felt the dryness. wasn't."

"Then if some one in y was so ill that even you up all night, how does it b let you come to school this

"It wasn't illness," he shaking his head mournfully, lots worse'n anybody's beir was—it was—well, it was j

"What was?" He marked ety the incredulity in her t

"It was about Aunt Clara. "Your Aunt Clara!" she "Do you mean your moth who married Mr. Farry III.?"

"Yes—Uncle John," return sorrowfully. "The trouble him."

Miss Spence frowned a fr he rightly interpreted as on ued suspicion. "She and school together," she said. know her very well, and I heard her married life w happy. I don't!"

"Yes, it was," he interrupt last year when Uncle Jo running with traveling m

"What?"

"Yes'm." He nodded solen was what started it. At f a good, kind husband, but elling men would coax him loon on his way from worl got him to drinking beer an wines, liquors, and cigars!"

"Penrod!"

"Ma'am?"

"I'm not inquiring into Clara's private affairs. I'm if you have anything to would palliate!"

"That's what I'm tryin' about, Miss Spence," he y you'd jest only let me. Clara and her little baby d to our house last night!"

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t would have observed interest.) And all this while suspense was but the pretence awaiting trial. A shment may be anticipated measure of equanimity—at prisoner may prepare himself for it—but the unknown monstrous for every at-ess it. Penrod's crime was here were no rules to aid nating the vengeance to fall or it. What seemed most is that he would be expelled school in the presence of the mayor and council afterward by his father's house steps, with the as audience by invitation orities.

ne. The rows of children ery head turning for a last y speculative look at the en Miss Spence closed the e cloakroom and that into l and came and sat at her Penrod. The tramping of the shrill calls and shout- e changing voices of the ceased to be heard—and fience. Penrod, still affect- occupied with Lowell, was hat Miss Spence looked at v.

she said gravely, "what e you to offer before I re- ise to the principal?"

"principal" struck him to

Grand inquisitor, grand n, emperor, czar, Caesar these are comparable. He rming instantly and sat

an answer. Why did you words at me?"

e murmured, "I was just—

; what?" she asked sharply.

now."

n't do?"

his left ankle in his right

garded it helplessly.

n't do, Penrod Schofield."

"You say Mrs. Farry is visiting your mother?"

"Yes'm—not just visiting—you see, she had to come. Well, of course, little baby Clara, she was so bruised up and mauled, where he'd been hittin' her with his cane?"

"You mean that your uncle had done such a thing as that?" exclaimed Miss Spence, suddenly disarmed by this scandal.

"Yes'm. And mamma and Margaret had to sit up all night nursin' little Clara. And Aunt Clara was in such a state somebody had to keep talkin' to her, and there wasn't anybody but me to do it. So I"—

"But where was your father?" she cried.

"Ma'am?"

"Where was your father while?"

"Oh, papa?" Penrod paused, reflected, then brightened. "Why, he was down at the train waitin' to see if Uncle John would try to follow 'em and make 'em come home so's he could persecute 'em some more. I wanted to do that, but they said if he did come I mightn't be strong enough to hold him, and"— The brave lad paused again modestly. Miss Spence's expression was encouraging. Her eyes were wide with astonishment, and there may have been in them also the mingled beginnings of admiration and self reproach. Penrod, warming to his work, felt safer every moment.

"And so," he continued, "I had to sit up with Aunt Clara. She had some pretty big bruises, too, and I had to"—

"But why didn't they send for a doctor?" However, this question was only a flicker of dying incredulity.

"Oh, they didn't want any doctor!" exclaimed the inspired realist promptly. "They don't want anybody to hear about it, because Uncle John might reform—and then where'd he be if everybody knew he'd been a drunkard and whipped his wife and baby daughter?"

"Oh!" said Miss Spence.

"You see, he used to be upright as anybody," he went on explanatively. "It all begun"—

"Began, Penrod."

"Yes'm. It all commenced from the first day he let those traveling men coax him into the saloon." Penrod narrated the downfall of his Uncle John at length. In detail he was nothing short of plethoric, and incident followed incident, sketched with such vividness, such abundance of color and such verisimilitude to a drunkard's life as a drunkard's life should be, that had Miss Spence possessed the rather chilling attributes of William J. Burns himself the last trace of skepticism must have vanished from her mind. Besides, there are two things that will be believed of any man whatsoever, and one of them is that he has taken to drink. And in every sense it was a moving picture which, with simple but eloquent words, the virtuous Penrod set before his teacher.

His eloquence increased with what it fed on, and as with the eloquence so with self reproach in the gentle bosom of the teacher. She cleared her throat with difficulty once or twice during his description of his ministering night with Aunt Clara. "And I said to her, 'Why, Aunt Clara, what's the use of takin' on so about it?' And I said, 'Now, Aunt Clara, all the crying in the world can't make things any



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"Why, no!" returned her sister. "What makes you say that?"

"She has acquired a very odd manner," said Mrs. Farry decidedly. "At least, she seemed odd to me. I met her at the corner just before I got to the house a few minutes ago, and after we'd said howdy do to each other she kept hold of my hand and looked as though she was going to cry. She seemed to be trying to say something and choking"—

"But I don't think that's so very queer, Clara. She knew you in school, didn't she?"

"Yes, but"—

"And she hadn't seen you for so many years I think it's perfectly natural she"—

"Wait! She stood there squeezing my hand and struggling to get her voice, and I got really embarrassed, and then finally she said in a kind of tearful whisper: 'Be of good cheer. This trial will pass.'"

"How queer!" exclaimed Margaret.

Penrod sighed and returned somewhat absently to his soup.

"Well, I don't know," said Mrs. Schofield thoughtfully. "Of course she's heard about the outbreak of measles



t do" s left ankle in his right arded it helplessly. 't do, Penrod Schofield," severely. "If that is all u have to offer I shall re- se this instant!" se with fatal intent. I was one of those whom inspires. "Well, I have " paused impatiently—

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ice resumed her seat. the air of being ready to instantly. last night to do with your ne this morning?" guess you'd see," he re- asizing the plaintive note. " what I know."

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some one in your family that even you were kept , how does it happen they : to school this morning?" t illness," he returned. head mournfully. "It was anybody's being sick. It —well, it was jest awful." s?" He marked with anxi- edulity in her tone. out Aunt Clara," he said. nt Clara!" she repeated. ean your mother's sister d Mr. Farry of Dayton,

le John," returned Penrod "The trouble was about

ce frowned a frown which terpreted as one of contin- . "She and I were in her," she said. "I used to ery well, and I've always married life was entirely on't"— "as," he interrupted, "until when Uncle John took to h traveling men"—

He nodded solemnly. "That tarted it. At first he was l husband, but these trav- ould coax him into a sa- way from work, and they rinking beer and then ales, rs, and cigars"—

inquiring into your Aunt at affairs. I'm asking you e anything to say which ate"—

"hat I'm tryin' to tell you Spence," he pleaded, "if only let me. When Aunt er little baby daughter got e last night"—

ing night with Aunt Clara. And I said to her, 'Why, Aunt Clara, what's the use of takin' on so about it?' And I said, 'Now, Aunt Clara, all the crying in the world can't make things any better.' And then she'd just keep catchin' hold of me and sob and kind of holler, and I'd say: 'Don't cry, Aunt Clara. Please don't cry!'"

Then, under the influence of some fragmentary survivals of the respectable portion of his Sunday adventures, his theme became more exalted, and, only partially misquoting a phrase from a psalm, he related how he had made it of comfort to Aunt Clara and how he had besought her to seek higher guidance in her trouble.

The surprising thing about a structure such as Penrod was erecting is that the taller it becomes the more ornamentation it will stand. Gifted boys have this faculty of building magnificence upon cobwebs—and Penrod was gifted. Under the spell of his really great performance, Miss Spence gazed more and more sweetly upon the prodigy of spiritual beauty and goodness before her, until at last, when Penrod came to the explanation of his "just thinking," she was forced to turn her head away.

"You mean, dear," she said gently, "that you were all worn out and hardly knew what you were saying?"

"Yes'm."

"And you were thinking about all those dreadful things so hard that you forgot where you were?"

"I was thinking," he said simply, "how to save Uncle John."

And the end of it for this mighty boy was that the teacher kissed him!

CHAPTER VII.

Fidelity of a Little Dog.

THE returning students that afternoon observed that Penrod's desk was vacant, and nothing could have been more impressive than that sinister mere emptiness. The accepted theory was that Penrod had been arrested. How breath taking then the sensation when at the beginning of the second hour he strolled in with inimitable carelessness and, rubbing his eyes, somewhat noticeably in the manner of one who has snatched an hour of much needed sleep, took his place as if nothing in particular had happened. This at first supposed to be a superhuman exhibition of sheer audacity, became but the more dumfounding when Miss Spence, looking from her desk, greeted him with a pleasant little nod. Even after school Penrod gave numerous maddened investigators no relief. All he would consent to say was:

"Oh, I just talked to her."

A mystification not entirely unconnected with the one thus produced was manifested at his own family dinner table the following evening. Aunt Clara had been out rather late and came to the table after the rest were seated. She wore a puzzled expression.

"Do you ever see Mary Spence nowadays?" she inquired, as she unfolded her napkin, addressing Mrs. Schofield. Penrod abruptly set down his soup spoon and gazed at his aunt with flattering attention.

"Yes, sometimes," said Mrs. Schofield. "She's Penrod's teacher."

"Is she?" said Mrs. Farry. "Do you"— She paused. "Do people think her a little—queer these days?"

Penrod signed and returned some what absently to his soup.

"Well, I don't know," said Mrs. Schofield thoughtfully. "Of course she's heard about the outbreak of measles in Dayton, since they had to close the schools, and she knows you live there"—

"But doesn't it seem a very exaggerated way," suggested Margaret, "to talk about measles?"

"Wait," begged Aunt Clara. "After she said that she said something even queerer and then put her handkerchief to her eyes and hurried away."

Penrod laid down his spoon again and moved his chair slightly back from the table. A spirit of prophecy was upon him. He knew that some one was going to ask a question which he felt might better remain unspoken.

"What was the other thing she said?" Mr. Schofield inquired, thus immediately fulfilling his son's premonition.

"She said," returned Mrs. Farry slowly, looking about the table; "she said, 'I know that Penrod is a great, great comfort to you.'"

There was a general exclamation of surprise. It was a singular thing, and in no manner may it be considered complimentary to Penrod that this speech of Miss Spence's should have immediately confirmed Mrs. Farry's doubts about her in the minds of all his family.

Mr. Schofield shook his head pityingly.

"I'm afraid she's a goner," he went so far as to say.

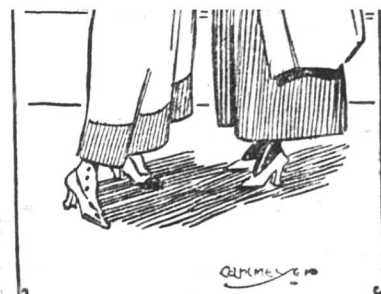
"Of all the weird ideas!" cried Margaret.

"I never heard anything like it in my life!" Mrs. Schofield exclaimed. "Was that all she said?"

"Every word!"

Penrod again resumed attention to his soup. His mother looked at him curiously, and then, struck by a sud-

den thought, gathered the glances of the adults of the table by a significant movement of the head, and, by another, conveyed an admonition to drop the subject until later. Miss Spence was Penrod's teacher. It was better, for many reasons, not to discuss the subject of her queerness before him. This was Mrs. Schofield's thought at the time. Later she had another, and it



"Wait! She stood there squeezing my hand and struggling to get her voice. kept her awake.

The next afternoon Mr. Schofield, returning at 5 o'clock from the cares of the day, found the house deserted and sat down to read his evening paper in what appeared to be an uninhabited apartment known to its own world as the "drawing room." A sneeze, unexpected both to him and the owner, informed him of the presence of another person.

"Where are you, Penrod?" the parent asked, looking about.

"Here," said Penrod meekly.

Stooping, Mr. Schofield discovered his son squatting under the piano, near an open window—his wistful Duke lying beside him.

"What are you doing there?"

"Me?"

"Why under the piano?"

"Well," the boy returned with grave sweetness, "I was just kind of sitting here—thinking."

"All right." Mr. Schofield, rather touched, returned to the digestion of a murder, his back once more to the piano, and Penrod silently drew from beneath his jacket (where he had slipped it simultaneously with the sneeze) a paper backed volume entitled, "Slimsy, the Sioux City Squealer; or, 'Not Guilty, Your Honor.'"

In this manner the reading club continued in peace, absorbed, contented, the world well forgot—until a sudden, violently irritated slam bang of the front door startled the members, and Mrs. Schofield burst into the room and threw herself into a chair moaning.

"What's the matter, mamma?" asked her husband, laying aside his paper.

(To be Continued.)

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Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

In the whole scheme of intensive farming no feature deserves more attention than the silo. This method of conserving feed saves a third of the corn crop from waste and makes the entire product more palatable and nutritious than it would otherwise be.

No farmer who keeps cattle, hogs, and poultry, even in small numbers, can afford to do without a silo. No other system of feeding is so good for maintaining the efficiency of a dairy and keeping a fairly even output of milk summer and winter. A little farm is helped to produce big

It may be wondered why it is that silage is so good for stock. In the first place, it is made from one of the best plants that grows at a time when it is at its most appetizing stage. In the process of siloing it ferments just enough to become a little acid. As one writer has stated it, "silage is a sort of salad." There is as much difference between dry corn fodder or hay and silage as there is between dried fruit and fresh fruit. When a silo is first opened it may be necessary to throw away a foot or more of sour stuff on the top.

There are many dairymen who now feed acres of hay and dry fodder every winter to their cows who should cut loose from their old methods. If they only realized it they cannot afford to get along without the silo. The silo is a winner coming and going. It helps save on the cost of the feed and increases the amount of milk. For young growing stock it seems indispensable, as it greatly aids in keeping them in a healthy condition, which is necessary in the development of a dairy cow.

Scientific Farming

BLASTING TREE STUMPS.

Government Expert Gives Some Practical Advice to Amateurs.

To amateurs wishing to do their own blasting, here is some good advice from a government expert:

While there is an element of danger in their use, any one who is ordinarily careful can safely handle the low grade powders used in stump blasting.

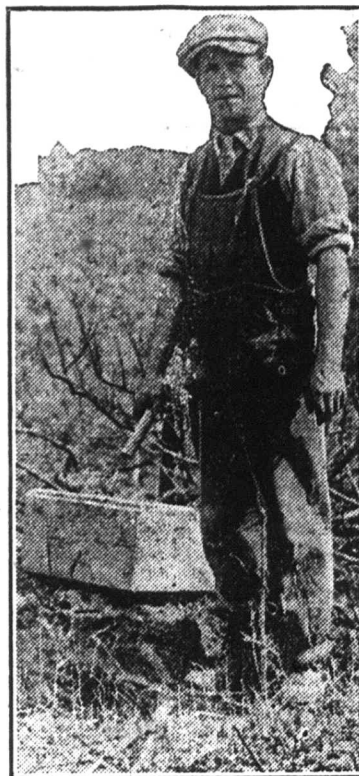
All powders should be used when fresh.

Never use or try to use powder that has been on hand for a considerable time or that shows by the wrappers that it has been subjected to varying degrees of heat.

Powder that has been frozen should not be thawed unless for immediate use.

Large amounts of explosives should not be purchased unless adequate means of storing them are provided.

Stumps can be blasted most economically when the soil is filled with



GETTING READY FOR A BLAST.

moisture, as the water fills the air spaces and the stumps leave the earth more easily. Stumps in sandy soil should never be blasted when the soil is dry.

All stumps, except those having a taproot, are blasted by placing the explosive in the earth beneath the stump. For small sized stumps that require not more than one stick of powder the hole may be made with a crowbar. For larger stumps use an earth auger two or three inches in diameter, or if the stumps are very

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD

This Young Lady Modishly Bit of Beaver.

This wee one wears a coat broadcloth cut with a stylish and a crushed girdle, which



GOING A-VISITING.

mented with a buckle and tans the collar and cuffs, a band finishes the brown velvet be is trimmed with a charming ter fancy. The coat is warm

ANCIENT ART OF BEAD

The Craze for Bead Embroid Gowns and Hats.

Dealers in beadwork have that they get best results in the Indian woman with materials and then paying work when finished. In the expert beader will receive more than she might be able to had to get, tan, and cut hide self.

The design for beadwork agreed upon beforehand, as this way the Indian is saved cision, and the dealer can be will get the designs and she have been found to suit the

It is remarkable with v ness and speed an expert co pair of buckskin moccasins only a thin strand of sin sharp awl. The Indian w been adept at this work f and her best work is easi guished from the cheap and work of factories.

The women employ u geometrical designs—squar cles, triangles, and lines. lines and flower patterns a unknown to the women of tribes and whenever seen

can afford to do without a silo. No other system of feeding is so good for maintaining the efficiency of a dairy and keeping a fairly even output of milk summer and winter. A little farm is helped to produce big results by the use of silage, in fattening cattle, sheep, and hogs, as well as in milk production.

Silage saves acreage in the growing crops. It saves acreage in the spring by having the stock in such good condition that they do not need so much pasture. The value of silage for summer feeding of dairy cattle was long since recognized. One of the most trying seasons of the year for the dairy cow is the latter part of summer and early fall. At that season the pastures are often short



CONSTRUCTING A CONCRETE SILO.

or dried up, and in such cases it is a common occurrence for dairymen to let their cows drop off in flow of milk through lack of feed. Later they find it impossible to restore the normal milk flow, no matter how the cows are fed. Good dairy practice demands that the milk flow be maintained at a high point all the time from parturition to drying off. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply something to take the place of the grass. The easiest way to do this is by means of silage. It has been found by hundreds of dairymen that silage is cheaper and decidedly more convenient to use than soiling crops. The man with a silo for summer use need never have thin cattle, and in this way also silage cheapens production, for it takes much good feed to put back flesh that has been lost. It is much cheaper to keep it than to rebuild it.

Calves may be fed silage with safety when they are about three or four months old. After the calves are weaned they may be given about all the silage they will eat up clean, and if supplemented with some good hay little grain is required to keep the calves in a thrifty, growing condition.

Silage has been found equally valuable for sheep feeding. Horses also like silage, and it may profitably be fed to them, though care must be taken that there is no mold in the silage. Even the chickens like silage, and it may well be supplied them in winter when other green feed is scarce.

ing and going. It helps save on the cost of the feed and increases the amount of milk. For young growing stock it seems indispensable, as it greatly aids in keeping them in a healthy condition, which is necessary in the development of a dairy cow.

The daily ration of a dairy cow will average about fifty-five pounds. A cow weighing 1,100 and yielding thirty to forty pounds of milk every day should have upward of fifty pounds of feed daily, as follows: Corn silage, thirty; clover or alfalfa, ten; straw, five; ground grain, bran and linseed or cottonseed meal, eight to ten pounds. If the owner can supply roots or beet pulp the amount of hay or straw may be cut down a little. See that the animals eat with relish and clean up their feed. Extra large cows may require sixty pounds of feed or more every day, while small ones will thrive on forty to forty-five.

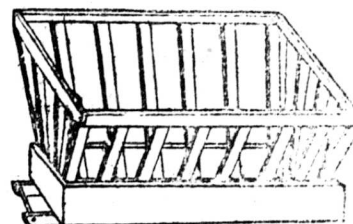
Killing Time.

Farmers are beginning to kill their winter's supply of pork.

A Handy Feed Rack.

To get the best results from feed stock should have feed saving and convenient racks and boxes.

Sometimes there is more feed wasted than eaten by the stock, especially when the corn is thrown out in mud eight or ten inches deep for the hogs to muss over or when silage



oats and clover hay are piled up to a post or against the side of the rack to be trampled underfoot by the cattle and horses.

A good size is as follows: For the body of the feed rack make a box 6 by 10 feet, with sides 6 inches high, the top rails 6 by 12 feet. At each corner the slats should be of 2 by 4 inch stuff, the other slats 1 by 2 inches.

The slats should be 3 1/2 or 4 feet long and wide enough apart for the stock to reach through and eat meal or grain from the box. Any material at hand may be used to make the rack. Permanent feed racks may be made on this principle out of heavy material in which to feed fodder, straw, and hay to horses and cattle.

Work for the Boy.

Nothing tends to make a good farmer like interest in farming. Encourage the boy to exhibit his chickens at the local poultry show.

Fatten Your Chickens.

Ontario wholesalers are fattening chickens which have been shipped in from the country. If they find it profitable, why not put a little more flesh on yours before you sell?

Teach Poultry to Roost.

Catch the young poultry and lock them up for a few days in an airy house, so that they will come to the roosts instead of the orchard at night.

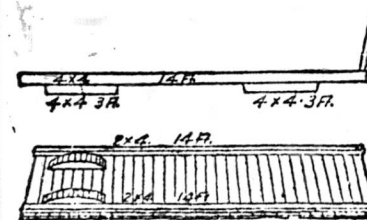
SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. " " 25 cents.

explosive in the earth beneath the stump. For small sized stumps that require not more than one stick of powder the hole may be made with a crowbar. For larger stumps use an earth auger two or three inches in diameter, or if the stumps are very large dig out a hole with a bar and shovel. Usually the force of the charge is directed more toward the side from which it is loaded. So it is best to place the charge slightly beyond the centre of the stump.

No man should attempt to use powder without first thoroughly learning the best methods of handling the explosive he intends using. This can be done by observing others at work and by reading directions furnished by the manufacturer.

Floor for Hayrack.

A floor for a hayrack that may be handy at this time of year and on through the winter months of hauling and feeding is the design of a western man. The bottom boards in this rack



are laid crosswise instead of the length of the frame. Take 4 by 4's for the bottom sills, use a 2 by 4 at each end, and the frame may be completed. It does not make much difference what kind of brace you use.

Safe Silage Rations.

Silage is an excellent feed when given with judgment, but in some cases too much is fed and the stock bloats, says the Farm and Fireside. The table below gives the average quantity of silage per day that can be safely fed to different animals. It has the approval of P. C. Holden, the corn expert:

	Pounds.
Dairy cows	35 to 40
Beef cattle	25 to 40
Young stock cattle	10 to 20
Horses and mules	10 to 15
Sheep	5 to 8
Stock hogs	4 to 6
Chickens	All they will eat

The amount of other feed given should naturally be taken into account. Usually it is safer to feed less silage than here listed rather than more.

A Fine Seed Potato.

Mr. M. H. Drain, Norwood, received by mail last spring one potato from his brother at Rosthern, Sask. Mr. Drain planted the potato, and this fall from the one tuber harvested 48 pounds of fine potatoes, not one of which has rotted, although other potatoes in the district were badly affected.

The Rubber Belt.

The trees and shrubs which produce some sort of rubber grow in a narrow belt round the world within 5 degrees north and south of the equator.

Austria's Skoda Gun.

The Skoda gun is Austria's chief contribution to efficiency in the present war. Men in the vicinity of an exploding Skoda shell merely vanish, it is said, no shred or fragment being found. Gun barrels are melted by the heat of this explosion.

work of rectangles. The women employ ornate geometrical designs—squares, triangles, and lines. Lines and flower patterns are unknown to the women of the tribes and whenever seen are regarded with suspicion by the lecturer, as it is more than they came from Europe.

In reading the designs on sin one can usually say that angles are tepees if they are right round the sole. If especially if they are pointed toward some other figure, then for arrowheads.

Every Indian design means something, and sometimes the color has a second significance, quite different of the design. A square triangles pointing toward sends a buffalo attack by with arrows. Without the heads about it a square is meant for a star. Diamond for lakes.

One common design is the straight strip of beading from toe on the top of the moccasin. This strip represents the course through life and is straight in order that he may have a good road and few troubles. However, the Indian knows well that life is not all straight, so the strip is made with so of one color and others of in order to indicate that life is crooked.

Small Waists Next.

The early Victorian idea pushed in regard to winter and the modifications are as ing as it is possible for the ment of any fashion to be. We hear on all sides that the to be fitted more snugly it is accomplished by direction. A skirted section that is ap many of the bodices certain the waist appear much smaller men have for the past few perience such comfort that take a great deal of persuasion to suffer any restriction way of tight corsets. Hoops employ if they will give the effect of a small waist, but tightly laced corset of a ago that made us all look glasses.

Good Things to Eat.

Lettuces that have grown and are useless as salads a fit for a kingdom of kings and served like cabbage.

To bake potatoes quickly in salted water for ten minutes put in the oven. The boiling will heat them through so in a short time.

Stale pastry can be made palatable if sprinkled liberally with cold water and rebaked. Cook taken out of the oven a quickly. This method would less in the case of puff pastry.

When Thales was asked most universal he answered for hope stays with those nothing else."—Epictetus.

Really Pleased, Then.

"Mrs. Gadders is a woman ways wears an artificial smile. 'Not always, I'm sure.' 'What makes you think so? 'I've seen her smile quite when her sarcasm made so woman wilt.'—Birmingham aid.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

ing Lady Modishly Wears a Bit of Beaver.

One wears a coat of brown h cut with a stylish yoke top ushed girdle, which is orna-



GOING A-VISITING.

with a buckle and tassel. Like r and cuffs, a band of beaver the brown velvet bonnet that ed with a charming little win- . The coat is warmly lined.

ART OF BEADWORK

ze for Bead Embroideries on Gowns and Hats.

s in beadwork have learned y get best results by supply- Indian woman with all her s and then paying for the en finished. In this way an eader will receive better pay e might be able to do if she et, tan, and cut hides for her-

esign for beadwork is often pon beforehand, as well. In the Indian is saved from de- nd the dealer can be sure he the designs and sizes which n found to suit the markets. remarkable with what deft- speed an expert can cover a buckskin moccasins, using thin strand of sinew and a w. The Indian woman has ept at this work for years, best work is easily distin- from the cheap and irregular factories.

women employ unchanging cal designs—squares, cir- angles, and lines. Flowing d flower patterns are utterly

LUNCHEON DISHES.

Three Appetizing Ways to Serve Rice, Cheese and Eggs.

Eggs Poached In Cheese.—For six eggs take six tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one cupful of white sauce and six pieces of toast. Cut the toast with a large round cookie cutter, poach the eggs, lay them on the toast and pour over them the white sauce, to which the grated cheese has been added.

To make the white sauce, melt one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan. Stir in one tablespoonful of flour and then pour in a cupful of sweet milk, stirring gradually until it makes a smooth paste. Let it come to a boil.

Escaloped Rice.—Scald a cupful of milk and thicken it with two table- spoonfuls of flour. To this add half a pound of grated cheese. (The cheese may be cut into small pieces without being grated.) Season it with one- half teaspoonful of salt. Have ready three cups of rice boiled in separate grains and alternate this in a casserole dish with layers of the thickened milk. Spread crumbs over the top, grate a little cheese over the crumbs and set the dish in an oven to bake until brown.

Italian Rice.—Have ready a half cupful of freshly cooked rice. Put into a stewpan one teaspoonful each of butter and flour. Rub together until blended, add one cupful of grated cheese, a cupful and a half of hot water and a pinch of annatto. Stir rapidly and when perfectly smooth spread this sauce over the rice on a shallow serving dish. Sprinkle finely grated cheese over the whole and serve hot with a garnish of nasturtium leaves about the edges.

POINTERS.

Interesting Hints About Easy Ways to Do Things.

Don't throw away the small cold cream and salad dressing jars. Wash carefully and put away; then, when making jam and jelly, fill them with the little that is left over, and they make just enough for the kiddies to take for luncheon during the winter months of school.

Little daughter's pretty hand em- broidered dress fitted in every way but length. After much thinking the moth- er sewed the belt around to form a yoke, placing it right underneath the armholes, and the desired extra inch and a half were obtained. Two daisies were embroidered on this yoke, and the dress is more attractive than it was in the first place.

A speedy but rather drastic cure for poison ivy is an application of vinegar and salt.

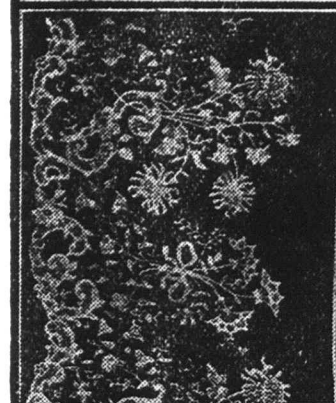
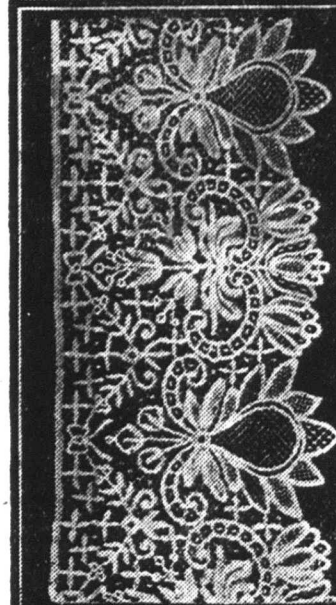
Many cooks wonder why there usual- ly are a few grains of sand in spinach, beet tops, etc., no matter how carefully washed. If the spinach is lifted gently out of the water with a large spoon or fork, care being taken not to stir or touch the bottom of the saucepan, in- stead of draining it through the col- lander, it will be entirely free from grit.

To take out iron rust touch spot with lemon juice and hold it over the steam from the kettle and in a few moments the stain will have disap- peared.

A RARE TRIO.

Specimens of Belgian Laces on Sale In This Country For Relief.

These are samples of the choice work that the small army of Belgian lacemakers, 40,000 strong and thrown into idleness, oftentimes need, by the war, are now placing for sale in Canada under the auspices of an international commission. Traveling exhibits and sales are being arranged by the commission, and it is hoped that prominent women's clubs will be interested to help with smaller exhibits. In one collection,



Got a Cold?

You should aid Nature to throw it off promptly. To loosen the cough, relieve the lungs and heal the in- flamed throat tissues, try the old reliable

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

It is quick acting and very effective. Keep a bottle always on hand. All druggists. Price 25c. and 50c.



EARTH'S BETTER DAY IS DRAWING NEAR

The Divinely Appointed Remedy For the World's Unrest.

The Opening of the New Year Sug- gests the Dawning of the New Age—The Change of Dispensa- tion Manifest to All, but Under- stood by Few—The King of Glory Soon to Come In.



New York City Jan. 2. — Pastor Russell gave a very impressive discourse this evening at the New York City Temple, W. 63rd St., near Broad- way. His text was, "He that sat upon the Throne said, Be- hold I make all things new." — Revelation 21:5.

The speaker began by pointing out the similari- Year and the opening of a new Year and the opening of a new ledger. It is a favorable time for putting into effect good resolutions for governing the New Year. Those who make no resolutions make very little progress in character-building, he asserted; for poor fallen human- ity needs all the supports which a well-directed will can give it. He did not advocate hasty, and some- times unreasonable vows, resolu- tions, and pledges, thoughtlessly taken and soon forgotten, but a thoughtful consideration of the mat- ter, and a full determination to pur- sue the proper course.

The close of the year, he declared, is the time for taking stock and for estimating the profits and losses of the year. It is a time of judgment, decision, a time for issuing dividends, rewards; a time for the meeting of directors and for the election of offi- cers and servants for the incoming year. So at the close of this Gospel Age, its affairs are being wound up. The Lord is judging His people, and is about to reward the faithful in glory. And the world must be set in order for the new arrangement about to be inaugurated.

Real Cause of Present Conditions.

Pastor Russell then discussed the approaching Messianic Kingdom. He showed that the earth is the one prov- ince of creation in rebellion against Jehovah, the Emperor of the Uni- verse. Man, the king of earth, was

the cheap and irregular factories.

Women employ unchanging designs—squares, circles, and lines. Flowing flower patterns are utterly to the women of the plains and whenever seen should be with suspicion by the collector it is more than probable to come from Europe.

ing the designs on a moccasin usually say that the tripe tepees if they stand up and the sole. If not, and if they are pointed to the other figure, they stand heads.

Indian design means something sometimes the colors have significance, quite independent design. A square with pointing toward it represents buffalo attack by hunters. Without the arrow-point it is a square is usually a star. Diamonds stand

common design is that of a strip of beading from instep to the top of the moccasin. represents the wearer's rough life and is made in order that he may have a and few troubles. How Indian knows well enough is not all straightaway, and tip is made with some parts color and others of another, to indicate that life's trail is

Small Waists Next?

Early Victorian idea is being a regard to winter clothes, modifications are as interesting as possible for the development of any fashion to be. While on all sides that the waist is being more snugly it is usually shed by direction. The full action that is applied to the bodices certainly makes appear much smaller. Women for the past few years expect such comfort that it will eat deal of persuasion to get suffer any restrictions in the light corsets. Hoops we may if they will give the desired a small waist, but never the aged corset of a few years made us all look like hour

Good Things to Eat.

es that have grown stalky useless as salads are a dish kingdom of kings if steamed like cabbage.

potatoes quickly boil them water for ten minutes, then the oven. The boiling water them through so they cook time.

pastry can be made fresh and if sprinkled liberally with er and rebaked. Cover when t of the oven and serve This method would be use case of puff pastry.

Thales was asked what is versal he answered, "Hope. stays with those who have ise."—Epictetus.

Ideally Pleased, Then. ladders is a woman who nars an artificial smile." ways, I'm sure." makes you think so?" en her smile quite naturally : sarcasm made some other wit."—Birmingham Age-Her-

girl.

To take out iron rust touch spot with lemon juice and hold it over the steam from the kettle and in a few moments the stain will have disappeared.

To take an ink spot out of fine linen pour a little peroxide over the spot and hold it over the steam of the kettle and the stain will at once come out.

Is Your Child Feverish?

Young children often become feverish from very slight causes. The excitement caused by some coming pleasure, for instance, may send up the temperature several degrees in a high strung but otherwise quite healthy child. Indigestion and improper food may cause a rise to fever point, although nothing is seriously wrong.

On the other hand, a child may be seriously ill while the temperature chart records but little variation from the normal. The temperature changes of children are, in fact, very puzzling at times.

A mother need not be alarmed by feverishness, as a rule, because in most cases it is due to slight causes which would produce no effect on a grown person. But if it does not pass away in the course of a few hours or during the night she should call in a doctor.

Emotional excitement and a thunder atmosphere are two causes of feverishness; also poisonous matters arising from contaminated food and, in the case of infants, improper feeding. The milk, for instance, may contain too much fat or sugar or starch.

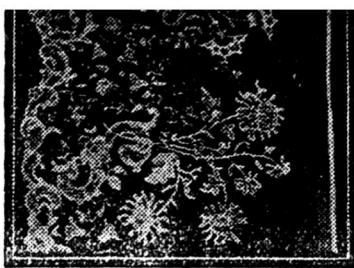
In the case of older children indigestible vegetables and fruits are sometimes to blame. But feverishness may also signify the commencement of tonsillitis, contagions, pneumonia, influenza or bronchitis. It is always well to have medical advice in cases of doubt. The rise of temperature may be of little significance, but often it is the first warning of a coming attack of illness.

Ants That Sew.

A writer in the Visitor tells of a party of German naturalists recently returned from Ceylon, who have reported the existence of a species of ant that has been observed in the act of sewing two leaves together for the purpose of forming a nest. This report confirms the observations of the English naturalist, Ridley, made in 1890. They saw a row of the insects pulling the edges of leaves together, then others trimming and fitting the edges and finally the completion of the work by still other ants, which fastened the edges with a silky thread yielded by larvae of the same species, which the workers carried in their mandibles. It is said that the sewing ants pass the thread-giving larvae like shuttles through holes in the edges of the leaves.

Lucky Boy.

An extraordinary accident is reported from the neighborhood of Maldstone, England. A lad, eight years of age, was flying a kite when he stepped backward into a forty foot quarry, to the great horror of the bystanders. Fortunately for the little fellow, the string of the kite was tight around his wrist, and the kite, acting as a parachute, effectually broke the violence of the fall, and he was only slightly bruised.



EXQUISITE HANDIWORK.

worth \$200,000, are thirty different patterns of lace, ranging from edgings, baby caps, kerchiefs, and collars at reasonable prices up to bridal veils 300 years old, fit for museums. Our top illustration is of handers guipure about nine inches wide, at \$9.50 per yard. The second is also guipure of a richer pattern, valued at \$12, and the third is brussels applique of very fine mesh, worth \$65 a yard. Many of these laces exhibited were made by women blinded and palsied with age. Each piece bears an official seal and number, which insure the worker her percentage of proceeds.

Oyster Delicacies.

Oyster Force-meat.—Mix half a cupful of melted butter, a cupful each of breadcrumbs and cracker crumbs the liquor from the oysters, pepper and salt and one egg, well beaten. Mix thoroughly, but do not make into a paste. Add two dozen oysters. This can be used for stuffing green peppers.

Creamed Oysters.—Scoop out the centre from a stale loaf of bread. Fry brown in butter three scant cupfuls of fine breadcrumbs. Mix a teacupful of milk with three tablespoonfuls of flour and pour into a quart of very rich milk. Heat and add a quart of oysters, drained, and put into the hollowed loaf in layers with the breadcrumbs between. Bake thirty minutes. A layer of crumbs should be on top.

Odds and Ends.

Now that prices on foodstuffs have advanced so high it is advantageous to know that a pinch of baking powder added to the flour when baking pies requires a considerable less amount of shortening and turns out pies flaky and delicious.

Many times there is difficulty in opening self sealer cans. This being the case, place the can under the warm water faucet and let the water run on the lid a few minutes. It is surprising how easily the can will open after this has been done.

When buying stair carpet get half a yard more than is needed, fold under and each time the carpet is taken up for cleaning put a different part over the edge of each step. The carpet will last very much longer and not show wear.

His Birthright.

"Does young Jiggsby come by his erratic temperament naturally?"

"Yes; his mother was a grand opera singer, and his father was a left handed pitcher."—Puck.

To bear is to conquer out fate.—Campbell.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Pastor Russell then discussed the approaching Messianic Kingdom. He showed that the earth is the one province of creation in rebellion against Jehovah, the Emperor of the Universe. Man, the king of earth, was created in the image and likeness of God, with the Divine Law written in his heart. But he rebelled against his Over-Lord and brought himself and all his descendants under a death sentence. (Genesis 3:17-19.) The laws of heredity have so operated that to-day Adam's children find the average of life less than fifty years. The dying experiences of humanity are manifested in mental, moral, and physical degradation. With all our knowledge and medical skill, the race continues to weaken, and the proportion of the insane to increase.

Once Bible students would have said that God is upon the throne of earth; and that, not satisfied with present appalling conditions, the Creator has arranged that at death all humanity except the Elect Church should be turned over fully to the control of demons, empowered by Divine foreordination to torture everlastingly the poor unfortunates of Adam's family. These same Bible students would have resented any suggestion that God is NOT now reigning over the earth; that instead, the world is under the domination of Satan. (John 14:30; 2 Corinthians 4:4.) But with facilities far superior to those enjoyed by our forefathers, Bible students are finding that the horrible teachings of the past came not from the Bible, but are "doctrines of demons," promulgated during the Dark Ages.—1 Timothy 4:1.

God gave the dominion of earth to man. But as he lost his perfection, he became the slave of sin and of Satan. The Adversary and his fallen angels have exercised all their power for man's ensnarement and degradation. Their influence would have effected man's overthrow had not the Almighty provided humanity with will power and to a large extent forced the evil spirits to respect it. As a result, human depravity has made much less rapid progress than it might otherwise have done. If mankind realized the true situation, undoubtedly the human will would more persistently oppose the wiles of the Devil. Evil spirits hide their identity, and through spirit mediums personate the dead, who according to the Bible are asleep in death.—Ecclesiastes 9:5,6,10; Psalm 146:4; etc.

"I Make All Things New."

By Jehovah's appointment, man's Redeemer is to be the great King of Glory, who will reign a thousand years and "make all things new." Our Lord likened His Second Advent to the coming of a thief in the night, when men would be off guard, not expecting a change in earth's rulership. He intimates that His loyal saints will first be taken, while mankind will be in ignorance of the fact. Next He will "bind the strong man, and then spoil his house."—Matthew 12: 22-29; 24: 42-44.

This implies a struggle; for the strong man—Satan—has a great host serving him, ignorant of the fact that he is a usurper. Thus many will be found fighting against God, thinking that they are doing Him service. When the Kingdom honors are distributed, some very prominent in the ministry of Christ's own Church will be surprised that they receive none.—Matthew 7:22, 23; Luke 12: 45-48.

Movies in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro has 35 motion picture theatres.

The Market Meat Shop

'Phone 121

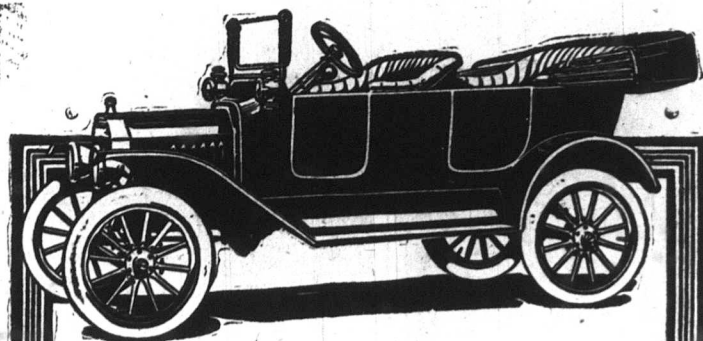
FRESH FISH

Halibut, White Fish, Salmon,
Finan Haddie.

**Full Stock of Fresh and
Cooked Meats.**

HOME-MADE SAUSAGE.

The Market Meat Shop
R. F. HOLLAND.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

If you stayed indoors all winter—you might not need your Ford till "new grass" time. But in the wide "out-of-doors" the Ford serves as well in January as in June. It's the all-year-round car with a reputation for service and economy that isn't affected by the seasons.

The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$780; f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Get particulars from W. J. NORMILE, Dealer, Napanee, Ont.



If you want to thoroughly enjoy the holidays use VANLUVENS COAL.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. Chas. E. Cragg, B.D., Pastor
9.30—Class service. Leader, Mr. D. Davis.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship. Subject, "The Spirit of Our Forefathers." The Methodists of "C" Company will attend the morning service.

11.45 a.m.—The Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Subject, "War and Prophecy. Is the British Empire Mentioned in the Bible?"

Song service will commence at ten minutes to seven.

Monday, 8 p.m.—The Young People's meeting in charge of the Social Department.

Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—The General Prayer and Praise Service. Studies in the Acts continued...

Don't forget the "Hard Time Social" in the Sunday school room on Tuesday, Jan. 18th. A very pleasant time is anticipated.

Photographs.

Eugene Richardson, has opened a photographic studio over Frank Perry's grocery store and will be pleased to receive orders. 29-t-f

Beside Tables.

Anyone who is sick will appreciate how a table that is especially designed to serve meals in the bedroom will add to their comfort. Always in stock at the Gibbard Furniture Co. 6-b

Notice.

The annual meeting of Centreville Cheese Factory will be held in the Town Hall, Centreville, on Tuesday, January 18th, 1916, at 2 p.m., for election of officers and general business.

F. C. GEROW,

6-a

Prop.

Trinity Church Notes.

A splendid congregation was present last Sunday evening when the pastor preached on "The life that immediately follows death". A large number of visitors were present. Next Sunday evening the pastor will speak on "The Devil's sneer or Satan's estimate of human goodness". A large choir will furnish choice music. The music of the new organ is greatly enjoyed. Prof. Jordan gave it as his opinion that there was no such organ in the Dominion in a town like Napanee.

The Late Miss Georgia H. Emery.

A sudden death came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emery, 273 Queen street, Kingston, on Wednesday morning, when their only daughter, Miss Georgia Helen, passed away. Deceased was a bright young lady and had been enjoying the best of health up until a few days ago, when she was troubled with a sore throat. It appears that some germs from this throat trouble had found their way to the brain, and for the past few days the deceased was unconscious. She leaves to mourn her sudden death, her father, mother and one brother, David. Deceased was a niece of Mrs. George Shepherd, Godfrey, and Mrs. Hugh Rankins, Napanee.

Death of Mrs. Jas. Graham.

Mary Benn, widow of the late James Graham, passed peacefully away at the home of her son, Mr. Edward Graham, John Street, on Wednesday, January 12th, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Deceased was a very estimable old lady, and was much beloved by a host of ac-

Fall and Winter Suits

We invite you to look over our range of Fall Suitings includes:

Plain browns and fancy browns. — Medium light blues and grey mixtures,

Worsted fabrics in blues and fancy silk mixtures

Black and Blue Cheviot

**Made to your order
the latest style**

JAMES WALTER

Merchant Tailoring, N

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. pastor.

10.30 a. m.—Morning service, "Living Epistles."

11.45—Sunday School Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service "The Ethics of Victory."

Miss McArthur and Miss C of Kingston, will sing at vices.

The pastor will officiate.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class men; cigars and tobacco. call.

J. N. OSBORNE

The Boy

Most all boys want a pocket light. We have them for \$3.50. Twenty styles and 50 of batteries. BOYLE & SON

Farmers, Drain Your Land!

So that you can harvest better. Joy & Sons have on hand supply of cement tile, from ready for delivery.

Farmers!

You need not haul your grain station. Deliver it to V storehouse and you will get best price for good grain.

Lennox and Addington Historical Society.

The regular meeting of the society will be held in Historical Hall, evening, January 28th. Prof. de Champ of the University of Toronto will lecture on "The of to-day." Everyone is invited. Entrance is free.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. Services at St. Mary Church:

ORANGES, ORANGES,

Florida Sweet Oranges
by the Peck.

Fresh Finnan Haddies

Just in.

Give me a Call.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

F. W. SMITH,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

0-5-m

FRED CHINNECK

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

39

JOHN T. GRANGE

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

LENNOX HOTEL BARBER SHOP

Mr. F. S. Scott has purchased this
shop and will be pleased to receive a
share of your patronage.



NEW SUITS

—AT—

\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New
Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles
and guaranteed the Best Range of
\$15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.

Napanee Ont.

If you want to thoroughly enjoy the
holidays use VANLUVENS COAL.

New Pork Barrels for sale at Frank H. Perry's.

Dr. Robert Dozner, Osteopathic
Physician, Monday and Friday after-
noons, at the Campbell House. Con-
sultation free. 48-tf

"War and Prophecy"—is the British
Empire mentioned in the word of
God." This will be the subject for the
evening sermon in Grace Church Sun-
day evening.

The postponed meeting of the "U.
E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., will
be held in the Board Room of the Pub-
lic Library, on Monday, January 17th,
at 4 p.m. A large attendance request-
ed.

SECRETARY.

The Daughters of the Empire will
give an interesting entertainment,
embracing afternoons and evenings
during the second week of February.
Keep this time disengaged, and watch
the papers for further particulars.

JONATHAN G. ALLISON.

The subject of this sketch was born
the 23rd of December, 1846 "of U.E.
Loyalist parentage," near Marys-
ville, Tyendinaga, on the old home-
stead, where his father settled over
90 years ago. After his father's
death the homestead came into his
hands, and by careful management
and industry he improved and in-
creased his possessions. In 1912 feel-
ing his physical energy weakening he
decided to move with his family to
Calgary, renting his lands for a sea-
son. In the early part of last sum-
mer he alone returned to look after
repairs and other business connected
with the farm, and remained for a
time visiting relatives and friends "of
which he had many" in and around
the Bay of Quinte district, and after-
ward returned to Calgary the latter
part of the season. About the mid-
dle of December he became seriously
indisposed, and his family in which
there are three professional nurses,
realizing the situation gathered near
him. After all that loving hearts and
willing hands could do he passed
peacefully to his rest on Thursday,
December 30th, about 5 a.m. His
father was Benjamin Allison, son of
Major John Allison, Sophiasburg.

His mother Eliza Greely, sister of
Absalom Greely, who at one time re-
presented the interests of the people
of Prince Edward County, in the
Ontario Legislature. In religion he
was a Methodist. He leaves a wife,
whose maiden name was Sarah
Prentiss, and five daughters, Edith
May, Superintendent of Coronation
General Hospital, Alberta, Mrs. C. S.
Garrett, Calgary, E. Pearl, Hanna,
Alberta, Helena M.P., Charles City,
Iowa, Florence W. P.N., Calgary, to
mourn the loss of a loving husband
and a kind and indulgent father. He
also leaves four sisters and three
brothers, Mrs. J. Ferris, Mrs. I. Cor-
bin and Mrs. F. Burr, all of Pawling,
New York, and Mrs. C. Barker of
Edmonton; Mr. A. G. Allison and
Mr. Wm. H. Allison both of Toronto,
and John Allison, Pennsylvania.

The obsequies took place from his
home, 1342-14 Ave. West, Calgary,
on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, after which
the body was sent east by train to
Deseronto, accompanied by his daugh-
ter, Helena, and there to be laid in
the cemetery by the side of his father
and mother and other members of
the family.

We extend heart felt sympathy to
the bereaved widow and children.

ward Graham, John Street, on Wed-
nesday, January 12th, at the ripe old
age of eighty-five years. Deceased
was a very estimable old lady, and
was much beloved by a host of ac-
quaintances for her many lovable
qualities. She enjoyed excellent
health up to within about six weeks
of her death, when she contracted a
slight cold which in spite of every
care and attention gradually grew
worse finally developing into pneu-
monia, with a fatal termination on
Wednesday at twelve o'clock noon.
Deceased was born in the southern
part of Lennox County, in the Town-
ship of South Fredericksburgh, and
early in life was united in marriage
to Mr. Jas. Graham of Kingston.
Their union was blessed with ten
children, seven girls and three boys,
six of whom survive her. They are,
Mrs. Nicholas Vanalstine, Mill Street,
Napanee; Mrs. James Fields and Mrs.
John Gates, Gretna; Mrs. Margaret
Greer, Belleville; Mr. Jas. Graham,
Sydenham; and Mr. Edward Graham,
Napanee. She also leaves to mourn
her loss, one brother, Mr. Duncan
Benn, and one sister, Mrs. Thos.
Fields, both of Napanee. The funeral
took place this Friday morning at 10
a.m., to Riverside cemetery vault,
where later the remains will be inter-
red beside those of her husband who
predeceased her about nineteen years
ago.

Our new Electric Louse Powder will
rid your stock of lice—25c. per pound
at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Foster N. Ham Died at Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. F. N. Ham, of 525 Richards
Street, a pioneer printer of the Pa-
cific Coast and one of the best known
men of the city, was found dead in his
apartments on Davie Street early this
morning. Death had apparently taken
place some twenty-four hours pre-
viously from heart failure. A post
mortem examination is to be held.

The late Mr. Ham, who was born at
Napanee, of an old United Empire
Loyalist family, and who leaves one
daughter to mourn his loss, was, in
the early days of the country, a manu-
facturer of piano keys until the Mc-
Kinley tariff practically broke him,
when he came west to Brandon and
for some time ran a paper there, com-
ing later to British Columbia and
joining in the Klondike rush, making
for the Yukon.

Later Mr. Ham returned to B. C.
and located at Kamloops, where he
took hold of the mechanical end of the
Kamloops Standard, of which paper
he made a paying proposition after it
had run down to a low level. He then
went into the Similkameen country,
coming back to Vancouver in 1902,
when he started the business which
to-day bears his name.

A man of strict business integrity,
whose word was literally his bond, he
was not inclined to make a host of
friends, but those who were favored
with his friendship would be ready to
swear by him. He was noted for his
upright dealings with those with
whom he came in contact in business,
and his loss will be mourned by all
who knew him.

The late Mr. Ham was 62 years of
age, and was at one time an employee
of this paper. He leaves to mourn
one daughter, Mrs. Hudson, San
Francisco, Cal., and two brothers, Mr.
Chas. G. Ham, Winnipeg, Man., and
Ralph S. Ham, Napanee. Many of
the older residents of Napanee will re-
member Foster Ham. The remains
were cremated and his ashes will be
brought to Napanee and later interred
beside the grave of his late wife in
Bowmanville.

Hockey skates, hockey sticks, pucks,
sleigh bells and genuine Swedish
chairs. **BOYLE & SON.**

ST. MARY MAGDALENE C.
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.
Services at S. Mary
Church :
10.30 a.m.—Holy Communi-
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong. Sermon,
the War and M.S.C.C.
Confirmation classes on V
at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Hogs Wanted.

Messrs. Hall & Hambly
hogs on Wednesday, Jan. 19
and will pay highest market
all good hogs weighing over
Would like all hogs to be
o'clock. Look for advertise-
week.

J. W. H.

C. W. H.

Installation of Officers.

Tuesday evening Distric
Grand Master U. M. Wils-
fraternal visit to Napanee I.
86, I.O.O.F., and installed th
for the ensuing term. Follo
the officers:

A. D. Snider, J.P.G.
F. S. Boyes, N.G.
E. E. Lucas, V.G.
Fred J. Vanalstine, Rec.S
E. McLaughlin, Fin.-Sec.
E. J. Pollard, Treas.
W. McLaughlin, Warden.
M. Taylor, Cond.
R. S. Ham, O.G.
F. J. York, I.G.
H. E. Boyle, R.S.N.G.
R. F. Holland, L.S.N.G.
O. Vine, R.S.V.G.
G. P. Sproule, L.S.V.G.
A. F. Chinneck, R.S.S.
C. Switzer, L.S.S.
O. S. Davis, chaplain.

THE NAPANEE CREAMERY

The new industry started
nee by Messrs. Francisco
gerty is now in full runn
The machinery is all erecte
and found satisfactory, a n
boxes of butter have been
for quality and flavor it
to none. The machinery in
the best procurable and th
tion such as to make
handy for the employees. T
is kept scrupulously clean,
chines, the tools, the floor
thoroughly scrubbed every
cream when received is w
sample taken from it for te
the cream is then dumped
eaving vat. The cans a
thoroughly scoured and l
turned into them to steri
when they are again given
dairymen. When a suffici
of cream is received it i
from the receiving vat to th
zer and after being pasteur
into the mammoth churn,
into butter. Later Messrs.
and Haggerty will put in a
making ice cream, and th
will be assured of a ready
the year around for their cre
ment for cream is made
month, the price of the cre
determined by the amount
fat contained in the cream.
the amount of butter fat ea
cream is sampled and a sam
by the latest process, great
exercised to carefully weigh
sample of cream so that the
be a fair one to both seller a

**Children O
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTOR**

and Winter Suits

Invite you to look over
range of Fall Suits, which
R:

browns and fancy mixed
— Medium light color-
d grey mixtures,

sted fabrics in blacks,
nd fancy silk mixtures.

and Blue Cheviots, etc.

to your order in
e latest styles.

MES WALTERS,
Tailoring, Napanee.

ANDREWS' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)

J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,

m.—Morning service. Sub-
ing Epistles.
unday School and Bible

n.—Evening service. Subject
ics of Victory."

Arthur and Miss Cruikshank,
on, will sing at both ser-

tor will officiate.

Barber Shop.
ing neat; first class work-
ars and tobacco. Give me a

J. N. OSBORNE.

l boys want a pocket flash
e have them from 75c to
twenty styles and fresh stock
es. **BOYLE & SON.**

Drain Your Land!

you can harvest by machin-
& Sons have on hand a large
cement tile, from 2 to 10 in.
delivery. 39-2-m

ed not haul your grain to the
Deliver it to VanLaven's
e and you will get the high-
or good grain,

and Adding Historical So-

ular meeting of the Society
ld in Historical Hall on Fri-
ing, January 28th, 8 p.m.
Champ of the University of
will lecture on "The France
" Everyone is invited. The
is free.

Y MAGDALENE CHURCH
H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
at S. Mary Magdalene

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. S. Sellery, M.A., B.D., Pastor.
Sunday, Jan. 16th, 1916.
9.45 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Rev. Cooke, of Selby, will
preach.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible
Classes.

7.00 p. m.—The pastor. Subject,
"The Devil's Sneer, or Satan's esti-
mate of Human Goodness." Read the
first chapter of Job.

Epworth League Monday evening at
8 o'clock. Literary Department under
the direction of the 3rd vice-president.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening,
at 7.45.

A cordial welcome to all the ser-
vices.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

Anthem—"Jesus Wept," by John S.
Witty.

Baritone solo, with chorus.

Mixed quartette—Mrs. Freeman, Miss

Hall, and Messrs. Weiss and Cliff.

Evening anthem—"When I Survey
the Wondrous Cross," by John S.
Witty.

Duet—"Watchman What of The
Night," by Sargent, Miss Constance
Nesbit and Clarence Root.

PERSONALS

Mr. Andrew Manion, Lime Lake,
was a caller at our office on Friday
last.

Mrs. Henderson, Stratford, is visit-
ing her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Moffat.

Mr. F. F. Miller spent a few days
last week in Toronto.

Mr. Wilford Wilson was home from
Montreal for a few days last week.

Mrs. Rev. W. E. Kidd, Brockville,
was visiting friends at Napanee this
week.

Miss Jenkins, Kingston, spent the
past couple of weeks the guest of Mr.
and Mrs. W. H. Boyle.

Mrs. John Cline spent a few days
last week visiting her father, Mr.
Crabb, Belleville.

Mrs. W. J. Dollar and Miss Marjery
Dollar left on Tuesday for Buffalo for
a month's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Holgate and
children of Edmonton, are the guests
of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell.

Teddy Kidd of Brockville, is the
guest of Dr. Vrooman.

Miss Higgs of Belleville, and Miss
Campbell of Marysville, spent Thurs-
day in town.

Miss Madge Rankin was in King-
ston on Thursday.

Mr. U. M. Wilson D.D.G.M., ac-
companied by Messrs. O. S. Davis, D.
A. Nesbitt and F. S. Boyes, went to
Deseronto on Wednesday evening to
install the officers of Deseronto Lodge
I.O.O.F.

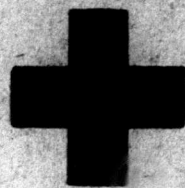
Mr. Fred Deare, teller at the Mer-
chants Bank, Napanee, has been
transferred to Bothwell, Ont., and
will leave on Saturday to occupy his
new position.

BIRTHS.

FITCHETT—At North Fredericks-
burg, on Friday, January 7th, 1916, to
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Fitchett, a
daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WALSH—CLARK—At the Western
Methodist Parsonage, Napanee, on
Christmas Day, Dec. 25th, by Rev. C.



The Red Cross Society

The Society acknowledges with
thanks a donation of \$5 from Mr. D.
Mullen, Baltimore, and \$5 from the
Women Helpers of Roblin, also a
donation from Mrs. Henry Howard,
Napanee.

The collectors of the Mite Boxes,
report successful returns last month,
we might say that no matter what
amount is given, it is accepted thank-
fully and we hope for continued suc-
cess.

The Secretary is greatly indebted
to the Misses Dinner, Woodcock, Rog-
ers and Blute (Stenographers of Mr.
Herbert Daly) for working an even-
ing last week writing a large amount
of correspondence for the Red Cross,
thus saving the Secretary an endless
amount of work. She wishes also to
thank Mr. Daly for his kindness in
the matter, which is greatly appre-
ciated.

We quote the following from the
December Bulletin, being a Private's
reply (in one of the Canadian batta-
lions) when asked by his officer if he
wished to assign part of his pay. It
surely speaks for itself, as to the
good work being done by the Red
Cross Society.

"I have no wife or anyone depend-
ent on me, but I have just come from
the Military Hospital, where I was
a patient, and I should like to as-
sign \$5 a month to the Red Cross
Society, in appreciation of the way in
which I was treated." The bulletin
adds, that the first instalment has al-
ready been received at Headquarters
in Toronto.

A donation of \$100 has been thank-
fully received, from the Strathcona
Red Cross Society, to be applied on
the Ambulance Fund.

There were many workers at the hall
on Saturday last and we were glad to
welcome several new members, show-
ing increased interest in the work.
There is considerable work planned
for Saturday afternoon when tea will
be served, we hope to see a good at-
tendance. The room will also be open
in the morning.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.



COLD WEATHER

Calls for Good Stoves,

WE SELL

**The Celebrated
Gurney-Oxford Stoves**

Ranges—Imperial Oxford
and Chancellor.

Heaters—Oak Heaters;
Tortoise Heaters with
Grates and Legs. Up-
Right Coal Heaters.

Warm up that cold room
with a

Perfection Oil Heater

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass

**Gurney - Oxford Store.
J. G. FENNELL.**

Fruit

**New Fall Fruit Arriving
Every Day.**

Get your supply for preserving
while the fruit is at its best.

GROCERIES:

All kinds Fresh and Good.

T. D. Scrimshaw

Phone 215 Harshaw Block.
45-1f

A REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

AT ONCE

for Napanee and District for

THE OLD RELIABLE Fonthill
NURSERIES.

Farmers! Why remain idle all win-
ter when you can take up a paying
agency?

Choice list of varieties for spring
planting.

Liberal Terms. Handsome Free Out-
fit. Exclusive Territory.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

MAGDALENE CHURCH
E. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
at S. Mary Magdalene

n.—Holy Communion.
nday School.
ensing, Sermon, "India an
nd M.S.C.C."

tion classes on Wednesdays
and 8 p.m.

Wanted.

Hall & Hambly will ship
Wednesday, Jan. 19th, 1916.
ay highest market price for
ogs weighing over 150 lbs.
all hogs to be in by one
ook for advertisement each

J. W. HALL,
C. W. HAMBLBY.

of Officers.

evening District Deputy
ster U. M. Wilson paid a
isit to Napanee Lodge No.
2, and installed the officers
sing term. Following are
s:
ider, J.P.G.
yes, N.G.
icas, V.G.
Analstine, Rec.-Sec.
ughlin, Fin.-Sec.
llard, Treas.
ughlin, Warden.
or, Cond.
m, O.G.
ek, I.G.
oyle, R.S.N.G.
olland, L.S.N.G.
R.S.V.G.
roule, L.S.V.G.
inneck, R.S.S.
er, L.S.S.
vis, chaplain.

NANEE CREAMERY.

Industry started in Napa-
lessrs. Francisco and Hag-
ow in full running order.
inery is all erected, tested
satisfactory, a number of
butter have been made and
y and flavor it is second
The machinery installed is
procurable and the installa-
as to make everything
the employees. The factory
crupulously clean, the ma-
tools, the floor all being
scrubbed every day. The
en received is weighed, a
ten from it for testing and
is then dumped into a re-
at. The cans are then
scoured and live steam
o them to sterilize them.
are again given out to the
When a sufficient quantity
is received it is pumped
receiving vat to the pasteur-
ter being pasteurized is run
mammoth churn, and made
r. Later Messrs. Francisco
rty will put in a plant for
e cream, and the farmers
ured of a ready market all
round for their cream. Pay-
cream is made twice a
price of the cream being
by the amount of butter
ed n the cream. To find
t of butter fat each can of
ampled and a sample tested
est process, great care being
o carefully weigh the small
cream so that the test will
ne to both seller and buyer.

ldren Cry
IR FLETCHER'S
STORIA

MARRIAGES.
WALSH—CLARK—At the Western
Methodist Parsonage, Napanee,
on Christmas Day, Dec. 25th, by Rev. C.
E. Cragg, Robert James Walsh, son
of Mr. Wm. J. Walsh, North Freder-
icksburgh, to Blanche Bernice Clark,
eldest daughter of Mr. W. B. Clark,
of Ernestown.

DEATHS

DONALDSON—At his late residence
Deseronto, Monday, January 10th,
1916, William Donaldson, aged 54
years.

GRAHAM—At Napanee, on Wednes-
day, January 15th, 1916, Mary Benn,
relict of the late James Graham in
her 85th year.

SCRIMSHAW—At Deseronto, on Sat-
urday, Dec. 25th, Lottie Scrimshaw,
aged 45 years.

WILSON—At Napanee, on Thursday,
January 6th, 1916, Margaret Wilson,
aged 81 years and 10 days.

The New Grocery.

All kinds of choice groceries at right
price. All kinds of fruit in season, all
kinds of cured and cooked meats. Try
us with your next order.

G. W. BOYES.

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DEVELOPING THE BOY AND THE GIRL.

Of the activities encouraged and pro-
moted by funds provided under The
Agriculture Instruction Act of the
Dominion none is more worthy than
the improved means which have been
made possible for the development of
the juvenile mind. There is but one
way that the boys and girls can be
rivetted to the soil and that is by
strengthening their attachment for it.
This can only be accomplished by the
inculcation of knowledge presented
not altogether in utility fashion but
in a manner that will emphasize the
brightness, the wonder and attractive-
ness of the works of nature. This the
boys' and girls' clubs are doing; this
the school fairs are doing. This the
nature study classes in the public
schools are doing; this the school
gardens are doing. They encourage
association and sociability in the first
instance, a desire for emulation in the
second, a favorable disposition for the
outdoor life in the third and an ap-
preciation not only of the marvels,
but also of the beauties, of creation in
the fourth. All four divisions of the
work receive substantial support in
every province from the grants de-
rived under the Agriculture Instruc-
tion Act. In Prince Edward Island,
the sum devoted to these purposes in
1913-14, the first year the Act was in
operation, was \$5,520; in the third
year, or in 1915-16, it is \$10,050. In
Nova Scotia the sum thus employed
under the Act in 1913-14 was \$6,700;
in 1915-16 it is \$10,000. In New Brun-
swick in the first year it was \$1,500.
In the third year it is \$10,000. In
Quebec the first year it was \$3,000;
in the third it is \$8,000. In Ontario it
was \$10,000, it is now \$20,000. In
Manitoba it was \$2,000, it is this year
\$5,200. In Saskatchewan it is \$2,100.
In British Columbia \$1,000 was so used
in 1913-14, but this year for boys and
girls' competitions, fairs, etc., and in-
struction in public schools, \$17,000 is
to be spent from the grants. It must
be understood that while in some of
the provinces the money is directly
employed for the purposes set forth,
in others it is used in other ways and
the sums required for school fairs,
school gardens, and so on, are received
from provincial and municipal
sources. The figures, however, are in
themselves abundant indication of the
far-reaching benefits conferred by the
Act.



The Rush is on for Skating Boots

We are agents for the FAMOUS
LIGHTNING HITCH. Prices from
\$2.50 up to \$5.00.

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NAPANEE and TRENTON.

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able Prices at

The Napanee Marble & Granite Works

J. W. ASHTON, Prop.

Successor to M. Pizzariello.

Opposite Campbell House,
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We have a splendid assortment of
CHRISTMAS CANDIES, ORANGES,
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Chocolates in boxes and bulk.

Home-Made Candies Fresh Every Day.

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New Bakery, Confectionery and Restaurant.

V. Miller will open business in the store formerly occupied
by M. Cambridge, on

Monday, December 17th,

Bread 15 Cents per Loaf.

(No Delivery)

Cakes, Confectionery.

Lunches at all Times.

RAW FURS

We will pay the PRICES quoted below for PRIME SKINS

	No. 1, Ex. Large	No. 1, Large	No. 1, Medium
MINK	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$3.00
RACCOON	2.50	2.00	1.50
FOX	7.00	6.50	6.00
SKUNK	1.75	1.50	1.25
WEASELS	1.00	.75	.50
MUSKRAT, Winter35		

We can only advise you to SHIP at once while PRICES are
HIGH and the demand is GOOD.

F. SIMMONS,

Napanee, Ont.